REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,956.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "AVA," 2,600 Tons, 346 H.P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th August 1874, at 4 P.M.

August 1874.		August 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	6	Leaves Pondicherry	20
„ Carwar	8	„ Madras	22
„ Narrakal	12	„ Coconada	24
„ Alleppy	12	„ Vizagapatam	25
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Colombo	15	„ Gopaulpore	26
„ Galle	16	„ False Point	27
„ Negapatam	19	Arrives at CALCUTTA	29

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

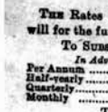
During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August exceptins at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and ultimately at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August, 1874, at 2 P.M.

August 1874.		August 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave BUSREH	31
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Mahomerah	31
„ Guadur	17	„ Fao	31
„ Muscat	19	„ Koweit	Sept. 2
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Bushire	2
„ Linga	23	„ Linga	6
„ Bahrein	25	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Bushire	25	„ Muscat	10
„ Fao	27	„ Guadur	12
„ Busreh	27	„ Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSREH	28	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 9 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The Steam-ship "INDIA," 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship "CALCUTTA," 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

...R Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across ...bour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Ooran	2	0 0	0	8 0	0	4 0
Hog Island	2	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Oolwa	3	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Rewas	2	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Dhurumtur	3	0 0	1	0 0	0	8 0

The Ooran, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO LEAVE ABOUT 18TH AUGUST.

THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will SAIL as above.

FARE (First-class)..... Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. She made the passage out in 28½ days.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 28th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	Including Wines. Without Wines.
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9 10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDANA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 2 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties de irous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been developed in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as one means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on such extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 7th August, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Massgon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 Tons, and 400 H. P., Captain Geo. Lee, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Ports, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Massgon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Massgon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 10th August 1874, at 3 P.M., from Massgon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BOKHARA, (2,033 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. D. Anderson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 7th August.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th July 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF ENGLISH WHITE ALUM.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 P.M., at Vurnee Gaddy, in the warehouse of Thacker Poonja Chapsey, on account and at the risk of Cooverjee Megjee, by order of Poolseedas Khimjee, Esq.

1571 Casks English White Alum.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th August 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Muslin, Scarfs and Chintz.

5 Bales Navy Canvas No. 5, 300 pieces Duck Canvas, 1 case Printed Handkerchiefs, 2 cases Scales, 2 cases Turn-screws and Files, 1 case Horse Brushes, &c. &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 5th August 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

15 Bales Grey Shirtings, 6, 7, 8 lbs.
Few Cases of damaged White Shirtings.
3 Cases White Striped Doria, 36 by 12 yards.
3 Cases Colored Prints.

On account and at the risk of the first purchasers Messrs. Ootumchund Jugjeewun and Jesung Bohorjass.

5 Slabs Tin ex s.s. Gwalior.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th August 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

AUCTION SALE of very handsome and rich Hurricane hanging Lamps and table Lamps of the latest pattern, seldom imported in Bombay, the light of which resists in strongest winds. Also plated Ware consisting of tea sets, tea pots, round and oblong waiters of sizes, &c., &c.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following varieties of Lamps and plated Ware.

An Invoice of hanging lamps, Hurricane and table lamps of latest pattern, one lamp giving two lights, and wall lamps, fancy and decorated spare founts of different sorts, and spare globes, chimneys, burners, wicks, &c. for the above lamps.

Plated ware consisting of tea sets containing 7 pieces in a set, tea pots, cruet stands, round and oblong waiters of sizes of 8, 10, 12 and 14 inch.

The above lamps are worth purchasing, and we invite gentlemen and merchants to inspect the same in our rooms.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, chintz, dhoties, &c.

Few pieces of canvas, 40, 45, and 54 inch suitable for Spinnings.

On account of concerned :—
100 Kegs of Green Paints.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Rosewood Cottage Piano.

Photographic articles to be sold very cheap, 1 mahogany camera, 10 by 8 by Bolton with 2 slides and 5 inner frames, and 1 full-size portrait lens by Lerebour, 1 stereoscopic camera with lens, 1 bath in mahogany case, 1 lens by Ross, 1 Ross No. 3A view lens, 1 box of compass, 1 photographic colour box, 1 lot of Newman's colour, 1 tin pistil.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th August 1874.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS,	SHINGLE ROOFS,
RAILWAY SLEEPERS,	SHIPS' BOTTOMS,
BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS	DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,

THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool.

G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay ; or

F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Passenger Time Tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.;
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms. Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(*VIA* SUEZ CANAL.)

THE Magnificent Screw Steamer

"ALPS,"

One of the Atlas Royal Steam-ship Co.'s vessels,

Will leave on or about the 14th August.

This vessel has splendid accommodation for 70 First-class passengers, and made the voyage out in 28 days.

Fare—Rs. 450.

Apply to

KING, KING, & Co.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late COLONEL WINCKWORTH SCOTT, H. M.'s 20th Regiment Bombay N.I., are requested to COMMUNICATE with the Undersigned without delay. No Claim will be entertained after the 31st instant.

T. KETTLEWELL, Major,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 3rd August 1874.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A shipment of this fine WINE has just been received, and the Undersigned are now bottling it. It is, as usual, in excellent order.

Per Dozen .....Rs. 10 0

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

KINLOCH'S WINES, CATALAN, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market :—

SHERRY—Reform	... ...	... Per Dozen Rs. 15
„ Virgin	... ...	„ 17
„ Diamond	... ...	„ 21
„ Amontillado	... ...	„ 28
PORT—Double Diamond	... ...	„ 22
CATALAN—White	... ...	„ 15
„ Red	... ...	„ 15
CLARET—St. Julien	... ...	„ 21
HOCH—Rudesheim	... ...	„ 23
„ Nier-stein	... ...	„ 19
CHABLIS—Superior	... ...	„ 18
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts	... ...	„ 30
„ Pints	... ...	„ 16
MOSELLE—Quarts	... ...	„ 30
„ Pints	... ...	„ 16
BRANDY—Royal Cognac	... ...	„ 19
„ Raynard's	... ...	„ 27
WHISKEY—Fine old Irish	... ...	„ 24

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

INZOLI'S CONCERT.—Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly consented to assist will oblige by attending Practice this afternoon, at 5 30 P.M., Town Hall.

JUST OPENED, PREPARED HORSE-FOOD DEPOT and COMMISSION STABLES, Queen's Road, Chowpatty. F. BIERS.

WANTED Employment, by an English Gentleman, well acquainted with Accounts and Office Routine. Excellent References. Age 27. No objection to go Up-country, and will gladly accept any post not menial. Address "R. C." care of Tudor Trevor, Esq., Actg. Asst. Accountant General, Bombay.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. WATSON AND CO'S

ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE

HAS COMMENCED.

CHURCH GATE STREET,

AND

RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED, 1ST OF JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Gelosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Morocon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

for

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Air Pillows	5	0	Tooth Brush Guards	0	12	Deck Suits	10 to 17	0
Travelling Do	1	8	Tooth Brushes	0	8	Overland „	25	0
English Feather „	7	8	Nail Do.	0	14	Warm „	35	0
„ Horse Hair „	7	8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pirskin case	9	8	Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35	0
Cork Mattrasses	19	8	Blankets each	10	8	Dressing Gowns	9 to 20	0
Rug Straps	1	8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds from	10 to 15	0	Pyjamas	3	0
Waterproof Coats	10	0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0	12	Oxford Shirts	6	0
Linen „ „	6	0	Rezais or Quilt	7-8 to 12	8	White do.	4	8
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5	0	Best Beech Overland Chairs from	7-8 to 12	8	Best Shrunk Flannel, Patch	8	0
Cotton Socks	11	8	Umbrellas with cover	2	0	Silk and Wool	8	8
Warm do.	15	8	Warm Gloves	1	14	Printed Cambric Shirts	4	8
Bathing Drawers, each	2	0	„ Mitts	1	8	Sonn Silk Shirts	11	0
Sponge Bags	2	0	„ Mufflers	2	12	Under Vests	3-8 to 6	0
Sponges	3	8	Pin Scarfs from	0	12	„ Pants	6 to 8	0
Soap Boxes	1	8	Sailor's Knot from	1	8	Travelling Caps	3	8
						Travelling Hats	3	8
						Cardigan Jackets very warm	9	8
						Sheets per pair	9	8
						Pillow Cases each	1	4
						Portmanteaus or	12	8
						to		
						Overland Trunks	23	0
						Solid Leather „	49	0
						Extra Large „	75	0
						Black Hide Bags	11	8
						Extra Large	24	0
						Cash Bags	6	12
						Courier Bags	5	0
						Money Belts	2	8
						Soiled Linen Bags	4	12
						Tiffin Basket-fitted 17 to 21	0	

Folding District or Croquet Chairs with fancy Carpet Seats, Rs. 9-8.

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(*Bombay Gazette*, 20th July 1874.)

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(*Times of India*, 21st July 1874.)

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WINE MERCHANTS

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THE HIMALAYA CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.
THE WESTERN INDIA CLUB.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
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THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE SIND CLUB.
THE TUTICORIN CLUB.

REVISED LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of Consumers. They consist of

Eight qualities of	Clarets.	Nine qualities of	Sherry.
Two „ „	Sauterne.	Four „ „	Port.
Six „ „	Burgundy.	Four „ „	Cognac.
Four „ „	Champagne.	Seven „ „	Cordials, as detailed below, viz. :—
Ten „ „	German Wines.		

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.	Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton ....Gold capsule	32	17
„ Rauzan ....Black capsule	25	13½
„ Palmer ....Blue capsule	22	12
„ Larose ....Yellow capsule	19	10½
St. Julien ....Green capsule	17	9½
Cantenac ....Red capsule	16	9
St. Estephe ....White capsule	14	—
Petit Medoc ....Violet capsule	12	7½
Haut Sauternes ....Red capsule	22	12
Barsac	17	9½

BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.				
Chambertin	Red	Labelled Branded.	32	17
Nuits	Red		25	—
Volnay	Red		21	11½
Beaune	White		18	—
Chablis (Moutonne)	White		26	14
Chablis, light	White		17	9½

CHAMPAGNES.		
(Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s and Wachter & Co.'s Brands.)		
Magnums, Finest Dry	86	—
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	23½
„ „ „ per Hamper of 24½-pints	27	—
Fine Dry Sparkling	53	20½
Good Sparkling (Star)	24½	18
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey's" Brand	24	—

GERMAN WINES.		
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	39	21
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscated	34	18½
Moselle (Still) Braunberger	27½	15½
Hock „ Johannisberger	42½	22½
„ „ Rudesheimer	27½	15½
„ „ Hochheimer	34½	18
„ „ Lauthentheimer	16	9
Stein-Wein in Bocksbentel	27½	—

SHERRIES, &c.	Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality	37	—
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	34	—
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	27	—
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	25	—
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	23	—
Brown seal, pale and dry	23	—
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	20½	—
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	20	—
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17	—
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	16½	—
Madeira, East India, very choice	36	—
Sacramental Wine—Rota Tent	26	—

PORTS.	Qts.	Pts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle', original seal	31	—
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	28	15
Black seal, Dessert Wine	24	13
Red seal, a good sound new Wine	19	11

SPIRITS.	Rs.
Cognac, superior fine old pale ....Black capsule	34
„ old pale ....Yellow capsule	30
„ pale, ...White capsule	27
„ pale, ...Blue capsule	23
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality	24½
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	27
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	22½
„ Scotch, 1st quality	22½
Geneva, in flasks	19

ASSORTED LIQUEURS. Each Case containing 12 Pint bottles, viz.—	Per case.
White Curaçao, and Curaçao Sec, Creme

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 4TH AUGUST 1874.

No telegrams of to-day's date are to hand up to the time of writing, and we are therefore without later commercial news from home.

By the mail delivered to-day there is nothing fresh respecting cotton. The growing American crop was generally estimated at four millions of bales, and looking to the heavy supplies and reduced rate of consumption, depressed markets for some time to come were anticipated.

Business here continues remarkably dull and there is little or nothing to report. In STERLING EXCHANGE there is almost nothing doing and rates show a slightly easier tendency. Bank Bills are unaltered from yesterday, say, Demand 1s. 9 13/16d., 6 months sight 1s. 10 3/16d. to 7/32; but buying rates are lower, 3 months, Credits being negotiable to Banks at 1s. 10 5/32d., and 6 months' 1s. 10 3/8d.; while to houses three months' bills have been sold at 1s. 10 1/16d. per rupee. GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly weaker, and we now quote Fours Rs. 104½; Fours and a half Rs. 105⅝; Fives and a half Rs. 110⅝.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet but steady with but little alteration in values. Bank of Bombays are quiet at yesterday's prices, a remark equally applicable to Land shares. Spinning shares are firm at in some instances a slight advance.

In COTTON there is no actual change. Dealers show considerable firmness and are asking fully previous rates, but European buyers are only operating to a most limited extent. The receipts during the past four days sum up 1,354 bales.

FREIGHTS are unaltered at £1-17-6 for steamers, and £2-7-6 to £2 12 6 by sailing vessels, for Liverpool.

IMPORTS show no change. Piece Goods are scarcely enquired for, and Metals are very difficult of sales.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomal value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct	Do of Bombay New	815
10,000	500	250	5 p. ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	537½
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	315
41,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	124
1,200	250	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,415
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Fraze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	150
750	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,275
6,0 0	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	385

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,675
550	2,500	all	175p.s	Alliance Spinning	3,050
830	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,075
900	1,000	all	70 p. s	Bombay United	1,630
1,600	150	100	25*	Broach Mills	270
950	1,000	500	...	Colaba Spinning	1,020
2,850	2,000	all	50p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,820
1,500	1,250	all	...	Fleming S. W. Co	1,425
1,500	1,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,425
750	1,000	all	6½p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,485
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,325
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,140
250	1,000	550	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,225
1,504	1,000	all	100p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,460
900	1,000	+ 11	100p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,030
800	2,500	all	340*	Oriental	4,275
800	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Sonderdas Spinning	1,650
500	1,000	250	10p.s	Do. 3o. 1/4 share	10

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
.....	£20	109-1-0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	136
.....	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	...
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100p.s	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,625
200	1,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	860
100	500	all	30 p.s.	Albert Ginning Co	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	125
156	12,000	11,000	100p.s	Apollo Press Co	4,100
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,800
200	2,000	all	200p.s	Bombay Press Co	910
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	225
350	1,000	1,000	65 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company	700
800	1,000	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	4,300
300	2,000	all	250p.s	East India Press Co	2,000
150	8,500	all	300 p.s	Fort Press Co	3,800
200	2,000	2,000	75 p.s	Framji Cowasji Press Co	200
300	500	all	100 p.s	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.s	Imperial Press Co	450
200	400	350	60 p.s	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	585
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.s	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co	1,200
400	850	750	135 p.s	Scinde Press Co	460
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 55	Victoria Press, Madras	800
150	850	all	192 p.s.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.s*	Volkart's United Press Co	1,175

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,850	135p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,500
1,000	50	all	4½p.c	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	...	300	15 p.s.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	125
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	...	all	1½ p.s.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	29
...	500	all	45 p.s.	Treacher & Co	400
...	250	all	40 p.s	Viegas Patent Slip Co	30

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation		
.....	93	19½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Bokhara (s)	Anderson	Southampton, July 2.

The ship Loch Katrine, to Calcutta, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

30 Elgin (s) ..... Millar ..... Liverpool, June 18.
Lanarkshire ..... Johnson ..... Cardiff, April 29.

July. DEPARTURES.

30 Baghdad (s) ....
Busheer (s) ....
Burdwan ....

ADEN.

April. ARRIVALS.

7 Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
June 1 Deerhound, ss, Cassum, from sea.
20 Romania, ship, Fenwick, from Cardiff.
July 5 Golden City, ship, Ovens, from Liverpool.
12 Asiana, ship, Hadwin, from Cardiff.
17 Pere, ship, Hurst, from Shields.
18 Glenearn, ss, Auld, from Foochow.
18 British Empire, ship, Maher, from Shields.
22 Delhi, ss, Lee, from Suez.
22 Kashgar, ss, Babcock, from London.
22 Bonaventura, ss, Schavarria, from Liverpool.
22 Queen Victoria, ss, Read, from Calcutta.
22 Africa, ss, Heasman, from London.
23 Irrawaddy, ss, Bobon, from Shanghai.
23 Sirius, ss, Collins, from Foochow.
26 Bertha, ss, Law, from Cale tta.
25 Australia, ss, Murray, from Bombay.
26 Parana, ss, Waring, from Bombay.
29 Timash, ss, Hogg, from London.
26 Rance, Feh. s. ft. Lamel, from Singapore.
29 Kwang Tung, B.M., Elton, from Ras Hafoon.

July. DEPARTURES.

22 Queen Victoria, ss, Read, to London.
22 Delhi, ss, Lee, to Bombay.
22 Kashgar, ss, Babcock, to Calcutta.
23 Bonaventure, ss, Schavarria, to Manilla.
23 Africa, ss, Heasman, to Calcutta.
23 Irrawaddy, ss, Bowbon, to Marseilles.
25 Sirius, ss, Collins, to London.
25 Berths, ss, Law, to London.
26 Golden City, ship, Owen, to Batavia.
26 Australia, ss, Murray, to Suez.
28 Parana, ss, Waring, to Liverpool.
28 Romania, ship, Fenwick, to Rangoon.
28 Glenearn, ss, Auld, to London.
28 Timash, ss, Hogg, to Kurrachee.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
Deerhound, ss, Cassum, from sea.
Asiana, ship, Hadwin, from Cardiff.
Pere, ship, Hurst, from Shields.
British Empire, ship, Maher, from Shields.
Rance, Feh. s. ft. Lamel, from Singapore
Kwang Tung, B.M., Elton, from Ras Hafoon.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 4th August, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 83, rainfall 65 cents.

CARWAR, 4th August, 4-30 P.M.—Weather showery, wind south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·94, rainfall 1 inch 35 cents.

MANGALORE, 4th August, 10-40 A.M.—Weather squally, wind south-west west, north-west and west; thermometer, maximum 82, minimum 75, wet bulb 80, barometer 29·82, rainfall 15 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind east, thermometer 88, barometer 29·80.

VIZAGAPATAM, 4th August, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west mild, thermometer 81, rainfall 39 cents.

DAILY IMPORTS—4TH AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore s, 50 casks pale ale, C. Bonnevialle and Co.
Calliroe, 25 cases glassware, Kasom Allarakia and Co.
Gresham s, 25 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Alnwick Castle s, 55 cases brandy, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and Co.
Stratholyde s, 16 casks zinc sheets, and 400 bundles hoop iron, Nursy Soondersjee; 14 packages iron nails and 3 casks hardware, Rascotally Ebramjee; 5 hogsheads pale ale, and 1 box capsules, Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khumbatee; 3 puncheons spirits, Manuckjee Burjorjee Setna; 25 kegs iron nails, Abdool Hoossen Moolla Mamodally; 23 cases varnish, 10 drums linseed oil and 1 case blue powder, Dharumsy Poonjabhoy; 2 cases bottling wire, Hudson and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 249 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Persia s, 50 boxes brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—4TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Caledonian s, 102 bales cotton, Heerachund Capoorchund; 58 bales cotton Jaithabhoy Javerchund; 56 bales cotton, Jaitha Vurria.
Emblehope s, 25 bales cotton, Calliaojee Pitamber; 1 bale cotton, Khimjee Poonsee.
Strathclyde s, 46 bales cotton, Motecilall Rathsee; 56 bales wool, Khanchund Permanund; 35 bales wool, Samuel Gullamull; 250 bales cotton, Goculdass Madowjee and Co; 51 bales cotton, Jaithabhoy Jawerchund; 50 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Khoosall Harridass and Co; 100 bales cotton, Jaitha Vuria; 36 bales cotton, and 60 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow.
Alps s, 489 bundles gall, Ramchund Muconchund; 600 bags gall, Gaugjee Poonja; 50 bundles linseed, Nursee Khuttow; 30 bales wool, Churundass Chatterbhooj; 56 bales cotton, Nensey Tezpall; 200 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten; 100 bales cotton, Framjeewan Nasjee; 105 bales cotton, Jemsetjee Cursetjee and Co; 225 bales cotton, Munsoobhoy Bhagoobhoy; 2 bales wool and 52 bales cotton, Ramjee Roychund, 30 bales cotton, Khetsee Poonja; 558 bags linseed, Nursee Khuttow; 533 bags linseed, Richard Martin and Co.; 37 bales cotton, Shamjee Mooljee; 50 bales wool, Kessowjee Poonja; 40 bales wool, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.
George Gilroy, 100 bales cotton, Khaiteedass Hurmuckroy.

FOR NEW YORK.

St. George, 1,000 packages linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Dehli s, 111 bags wheat, A. Bigougiari and Muraglia.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dehli s, 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co; 200 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebram and Co.
Dido s, 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Dehli s, 500 bags wheat, Trimbhouwandass Harriwallubdass.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	July—Aug.—1874. 27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2nd
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·605	29·697	29·699	29·699	29·652	29·628	29.635
Temperature of the Air	80·3	80·7	80·8	79·1	80·7	77·5	77·0
Wet-bulb Thermometer	77·5	77·8	77·7	76·4	77·3	76·4	76·0
Dew Point	76·5	76·7	76·5	75·3	76·2	76·0	75·6
Relative Humidity of Air	0·882	0·878	0·871	0·883	0·863	0·952	0·956
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	6·6	7·2	7·6	8·0	8·0	8·0	8·0
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M on following day	83·8	84·2	83·6	81·6	82·6	78·5	78·4
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M..	76·0	77·0	77·0	76·8	77·6	76·6	76·5
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Movement in 24 hours Miles.	550	385	547	465	574	567	642
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	In. 0·45	In. 0·34	In. 0·31	In. 0·19	In. 0·0	In. 1·97	In. 1·09

Total fall of rain between 1st Jan. and 2nd Aug. 63 inches 3 cents.

(a) WSW, W, WSW, W.
(b) SW, SSW, SW, WSW.
(c) WSW, W, WSW, W.
(d) W, WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
(e) WSW.
(f) WSW, W, WSW.
(g) WSW, W, WSW, W.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—4TH AUGUST, 5 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 4th August, 2-18 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 4 minutes.
Via Suez, 4th August, 12-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 8 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 3rd August, 8-7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 2 hours 39 minutes.
Via Turkey 3rd August, 8-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 34 minutes.
Via Suez, 3rd August, 6-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 54 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 4th August, 5-10 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 57 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 3rd August, 4-25 P.M. Time in transit, 31 hours 15 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 3rd to 8 P.M. of the 4th August is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 23	0 8
,, Kurrachee	0 53	0 4
,, Madras	0 41	0 3

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 4.

Cumming, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Artillery, to appear before Medical Board, from Bolaram.
Archard, Colonel, Madras Commandant 31st Regiment L. I., on furlough, from Raipore.

DEPARTURES—JULY 31.

Barclay, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

AUGUST 4.

Clarke, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(Punjab Gazette, July 30.)

The Hon the Lieut-Govr is pleased to make the following promotions:—

With effect from 1st April 1874, vice Mr D Fitzpatrick:—
Capt R T M Lang, Asst Comr, 2nd Class, to be Asst Comr, 1st Class.
Mr E H Harrison, Asst Comr, 3rd Class, to be Asst Comr, 2nd Class.
(The above cancels Punjab Government Notification No 2741, dated 26th May 1874.)

With effect from 21st April 1874, vice Mr R G Melvill:—
Mr W Coldstream, Asst Comr, 2nd Class, to be Asst Comr, 1st Class.
Mr F P Beachcroft, Asst Comr, 3rd Class, to be Asst Comr, 2nd Class.

The services of Surgn-Maj C F Oldham, late Civil Surgn of Dharmsalah, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Military Dept, with effect from such date as he was relieved of the duties of his civil charge.

Lieut J W O'Callaghan, Asst Engr, 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal, is invested with the powers of a Mag of the 3rd Class, to be exercised within the limits of the Canal Division, to which he is at present attached.

Mr C P Bird, Asst Comr, reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough on the 22nd July 1874, and has been posted to the Lullanah district.

Ensign G F F Cox, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate for Mr T Higham, Ex Engr, Madhopur Workshops Division, during his absence on privilege leave. Ensign Cox took over charge of the Division from Mr T Higham on the afternoon of the 28th June 1874.

Mr T E Ivens, Offg Ex Engr, Derah Ghazi Khan Division, Indus Canals, is allowed sixty-four days privilege leave from the 15th Aug 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr J S Slater, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate in executive charge of the Division during Mr Ivens' absence.

Lieut J W O'Callaghan, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal, is allowed fifty days' privilege leave from the 1st Aug 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 31th July 1874.

Genl G Cooke, Comdg Madras and Canara, to officiate in command of the Northern District, with effect from the 9th proximo, or date of Bgde-Genl Selby's departure, on leave.

Bgde-Genl G Selby, Comdg Northern District, is granted two months' general leave from the 9th proximo, or date of departure—Madras and Neilcherries, private affairs.

Capt P L Gordon, attached 18th Hussars, is granted leave from 18th July 1874, or date of departure, until 30th Octr 1874—Madras, sick certificate.

The under-mentioned are reported to have passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani Language:—

Secunderabad, 6th April 1874.
Surgn M Robinson, 4 d H M.'s 76th Foot.

Bangoon, 6th July 1874.
Capt Gage, 45th Regt, "S F."
Surgn Bushe, 45th Regt, "S F."
Bombardier Thompson, No 6—8th Bgde R A.
Surgn-Maj E A Gibbon, from Deputy-Surgn Genl's Dept, B M S, Presidency Circle, to do duty Royal Artillery, St Thomas' Mount—To travel expeditiously at the public expense.

A class for instruction in Military Signalling will assemble at Bangalore on the 15th Aug 1874, composed of officers and men, to be detailed by Officers Comdg Divisions and Districts from Batteries or Regiments serving under their orders, as follows:—

From the Mysore Division	10
From the Ceded Districts	6
From the Centre District	4
	20

The names of officers and men so detailed to be reported to the Adjutant-General and Quarter-master-General.

At the conclusion of the instruction, the officers and men to rejoin their Corps under orders of the Officer Commanding Mysore Division.

The following orders are confirmed:—

1st May 1874—By the Officer Comdg Right Wing, 67th Regt, appointing Lieut R G Wardlow-Ramsay, acting Adjt to the Wing, vice Lieut J L Cyphers, on leave.

19th June 1874—By the Officer Comdg Right Wing, 67th Regt, appointing Capt J E Blundell, to perform the duties of Paymaster and Quar to the Wing, vice Capt A J Poole.

20th July 1874—By the Comdt 31st L I, appointing Lieut-Col G Kallender, to officiate as Comdt, Maj G N Stephen, as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, and Capt J B Gahan, as Wing Officer, the latter without prejudice to his other duties, vice Col A Prichard and until relieved by Col T H Stoddard.

Leave of absence.

Royal Artillery—Capt A H Robarts, 27th Bgde, to England, from date of embarkation at Madras, per P and O. Steamer, to appear before a Medical Board, unfit to do duty with Troops.

Staff Corps—Col A Prichard, Comdt 31st Regt L. I., for 22 days from 10th July 1874, or date of departure, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

Staff Corps—Lieut V L Mathias, 2nd Wing Subtn 39th N I, from 14th July 1874, or date of departure, for 6 months, Neilgherries and Bangalore, sick certificate.

Medical Department—H R H the Field Marshal Cg-in-C has been pleased to grant leave of absence for 6 months to Surgn W Finlay, from the 12th June for the recovery of his health.

Medical Department—Vety Surgn J M Collimore, from 3rd Aug 1874 to date of retirement, 31st Aug 1874 Madras, private affairs.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HOOD—July 14th, Winnifred Langley, youngest child of J. K. Jacomb Hood, Esq., of Broad Water House, Tunbridge Wells, aged 14 months.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GRIFFITH—July 27th, at Aden, the wife of Major C. M. Griffith, Brigade Major, of a daughter.
LANE—August 2nd, at Oomraotee, Berar, the wife of Captain C. T. Lane, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT—July 27th, at Mozufferpore, the wife of H E Abbott, Esq., Saintpore Factory, Tirhoot, of a daughter.
NEWTON—July 27th, at Howrah, the wife of Chas. Walter Newton, of a daughter.
POTENGER—July 31st, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Geo. Thos. Potenger, of a daughter.
WEST—July 31st, at Carolina Estate, Coonoor, the wife of J West, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MILNER—WINN—August 1st, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable Archdeacon J. Gorton, M.A., Mr. Chas. Milner, eldest son of the Rev. D. Milner, to Kate Emma, eldest daughter of W. Winn, Esq., Gunpowder Factory, Madras.

DEATHS.

DAVIDSON—July 18th, at Burkhola Tea Estate, Cachar, Annie, only child of S. C. Davidson, Esq.
SAGRIELL—July 30th, at 14, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, M. Stephen Sagriell, aged 48 years and 7 months, of heart disease.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1874.

IN India as in England there is a table of precedence to guide men in official life. This is no doubt right, for on occasions of ceremony and at official receptions something of the kind is required to regulate the entrée and standing of persons who are called together in crowds. But in India, even in private life, the system is also in vogue. The Judge of a station, the Collector, and the Officer Commanding all stand on their dignity, and their wives are so well up in the local precedence list that no greater affront could be offered to a Judge Sahib-ke-Madam than for the senior Colonel of the station to offer his arm to the wife of a Lieutenant and lead her in to dinner, even although she were a bride and the entertainment given in her honour. This cock-of-the-walk custom has gained such a strong hold upon society, that it is not at all unusual to hear gentlemen and ladies asking questions about the date of So-and-so's last commission in those tedious ten minutes which precede the welcome announcement that dinner is on the table. We find no fault with this etiquette when observed at official gatherings, but we think it savours too much of the shop to introduce the stiff buckram lining of public life into private and social parties. When a personage of distinction is present, good taste and nice feeling give that exalted individual a high seat at feasts, and no one objects to the reverence shown to him; but for the little society of up-country stations to be ever ready to mount the stilts, and ever waiting to plume themselves on their accidental precedence, seems to us a swaggering display of over-weening pride. In England the squire of the parish one day gives a party to the clergyman and his wife, and on another occasion to some neighbouring country gentleman or baronet and his wife, and the patrician does not feel offended if the parson's wife or the commoner's wife is voted to the chair of honour on the right hand of the host instead of his wife, to whom the party is not given. But in India you cannot—say in some places you dare not—pay the compliment to the lady of lesser degree. The wife of the Colonel would at once get on the tight ropes if proper reverence were not paid to her rights or the rights of ladies in India—are they not written in that Code of Snobbery which vain men have invented for the purpose of puffing up official rank? Really we think that there is an ostentation about private parties out here which teaches arrogance. We have not only noticed this kind of vulgarity in the mofussil, but have witnessed it in the Presidency city. We have seen the wives of merchants and of gentlemen in high and honourable employment, who are often as well born as their sisters whose husbands draw income under a Government covenant, sat upon—to use a vulgar expression—and neglected at assemblies, in order that the wife of some thrice-born Civilian might be led in triumph by some flippant and saucy official to the upper end of the table or to "our set" in the ball-room. This kind of thing too frequently begets discord amongst ladies, and soon ends in the alienation of friendship amongst their husbands. But ladies of the non-official classes and their husbands are to blame in a great measure for this style of supercilious unfriendliness. Excommunicated from the upper seats at feasts, why do they accept the lower benches? Why not decline inter-community and invitations until the haughty section of society put aside their self-put-on assurance, and coming to their senses fraternize in sincere and happy harmony. The ladies of Bombay would not die of sorrow, ennui, or of insufficiency of acquaintances and friends, if they resolved to rusticate amongst their own circle until the vapouring parasites who dance from Poona to Mahableshwar and Bombay came to their proper senses, and asked to be again admitted to their friendship and reunions on promise of future civil behaviour.

We must be understood distinctly and very plainly to only point at a few ugly representatives of so called fashion. The majority of ladies and gentlemen identified with the Civil and Military Services do not come under our remarks, but, although a few swallows do not make a summer, a few snobs do serious injury to social society. The parvenus of India, we are glad to say, are in a huge minority; but it is they (the skipjacks of society) who unfortunately lead Colonial coteries. They have everything to gain by making themselves agreeable. Allied probably to nobody, and nearly related to a lot of somebodies whom no one ever heard of, it is very requisite that they should do something for their position. Consequently they gladly accept the management of levées, routs, and fêtes, and thus they found claims upon the company they serve. They are useful men at race meetings, and at extempore entertainments they save other people trouble, and the fee for their pains is a license to arrange all kind of receptions. With them lies the issue of tickets to festive gatherings, and fawning upon their betters and flattering their vanity they exclude many accomplished people from fellowships which would be of mutual advantage and pleasure. We want to put down this clique who lead Indian society. We want to get the English in India to be truly independent. The Army and Civil Service, the better class of merchant and professional men residing in India, are all sprung from the same class. Here and there you meet a son of an ancient house whose poverty has sent him to these shores; but, as a whole, the English ladies and gentlemen who visit each other in India are truly linked together by similarity of original birth and position, and it is absurd for a few persons to league themselves together and to get up feuds far away from home by pretending that there is a gulf between the two sections, who only become divided really by their names appearing, the one in an official list, and the other in the general directory.

We do not approve of retaliation; but the Roland for the Oliver, while sometimes a severe measure, is often a justifiable one, and the only real way to cope with insolence from low people in high places is to buckle on the armour of respect and, meeting the enemy with his own weapons, cudgel him into civility. If gentlemen whose names are not written in official lists see that their wives and daughters are wall-flowered at balls or left to take the man of lowest official rank to take out to dinner, they can join issue with the cold and insolent neglect by organizing a society of their own, where such littleness would be impossible. And germane to this subject is that smallness of feeling which makes distinctions in private life between the wives of senior and junior officials. The system is vulgar and should be abolished.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

We are not surprised that some persons should have been incredulous as to the genuineness of the letter signed "Soldier" which we published on Saturday. Anglo-Indians in general know so little of native society that any revelation of the existence of a ferocious feeling of hatred to everything that is English shocks them beyond measure. They simply cannot or will not believe that anything dangerous can be hid beneath the smooth surface with which they are so familiar. We wish that we also could accept this simple faith. But unfortunately we can no longer have any doubt that the atrocious sentiments expressed by "Soldier" are shared by a number of educated and intelligent natives. In the *Indu-Prakash* of yesterday an attempt is made to apologize for and justify a letter the writer of which declared he longed for the approach of the Russians and the rebellion of the Mahratta princes in order that he and his countrymen might have the pleasure of renewing the scenes of 1857. The *Indu-Prakash*, the most respectable and most ably conducted of all the Anglo-Vernacular papers, now says—"It is not extraordinary if the language of the *Bombay Gazette* should call forth letters like that of the 'Soldier.'" That is to say, because we commented in forcible language on the unmannerly conduct of some educated natives the *Indu-Prakash* thinks it excusable to preach disloyalty and to gloat over the prospect of murdering Englishmen and dishonouring Englishwomen.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 17TH JULY.

PARLIAMENT is to adjourn, if possible, on the 5th of August, but its closing days are accompanied with a high degree of fever. Since I last wrote to you it has passed through something like a crisis, and, though at this moment the danger is over, the consequences will long be felt in the ranks of the Opposition, and will leave an indelible mark upon the Opposition leader. Every man knows the passions and dangers which may arise upon ecclesiastical discussions: it is an ecclesiastical discussion which has once more shivered the Liberal party. In my last letter I spoke of Mr. Gladstone's speech upon the Public Worship Bill. The ecclesiastical bills of the past three weeks—the Scotch Patronage Bill, the Public Worship Bill, and the Endowed Schools Bill—induced him to emerge from his retirement in Wales, with a result which has been attended by as great misfortune to him and to his party in the House as his late appeal to the constituencies. He made a good speech against the Scotch Bill, mainly notable for its disestablishment tendencies; he made a powerful speech against the Public Worship Bill, in which he advocated church congregationalism, the sequence to which is of course nonconformity and disestablishment. Of his oration upon the Endowed Schools Act more anon. Unfortunately, Mr. Gladstone was not satisfied with simply opposing the Public Worship Bill, but he brought forward counter-proposals of his own, and as these proposals came at the end of a very brilliant speech his own party and those who sympathised with his opposition to the Bill received his project with something approaching to enthusiasm. But reflection showed that Mr. Gladstone's strong Churchmanship was leading both himself and his party into a pitfall. It was evident that the resolutions contained so many acknowledgments of the services of the Church that the Nonconformist Liberals could not give it their cordial support. Besides, public opinion and newspaper criticism on the second reading of the bill showed that the feeling of the country was in favour of some speedy form of legislation in order to check Ritualism. Mr. Disraeli was one of the first to perceive what capital might be made out of his opponent's proposals. Without declaring whether he or his party would support the bill, he attributed enormous importance to the resolutions of Mr. Gladstone; he professed to believe that they would change the whole character of our ecclesiastical arrangements, and he would therefore give Mr. Gladstone a day for their discussion. This offer was shortly followed by one of the most ultra-Protestant speeches which the author of the "Maunday-Thursday" letter ever delivered, and by a declaration on the part of Mr. Disraeli that the bill would receive every facility which the Government could give to it. The consternation in the Liberal ranks was now complete. They found that Mr. Gladstone had framed his resolutions without consulting a single colleague, or even naming the circumstance to his "whip." The Nonconformists could not go with Mr. Gladstone for the reason that I have stated, and for the additional reason that Mr. Disraeli would construe the victory which he would be sure to gain, not only as a victory pure and simple over Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals, but as a victory over the disestablishment tendencies of that party. Mr. Gladstone was in a most unhappy dilemma; his resolutions found no support among his usual followers, and there was a prospect of his walking into the lobby with fewer than half a dozen members, and mainly Conservative High Churchmen. A pretty spectacle for an ex-Premier! Luckily circumstances favoured an avoidance of this ignoble position. The strong Protestantism of the House showed itself in the debate on the second reading; all the members of the Government (save Mr. Hardy and Lord Salisbury, who are both connected with Oxford University) were found to be in favour of the bill, and nearly every ex-Minister in the Liberal ranks also supported it. The opinion was so strong that the stage of the second reading was passed without a division, and Mr. Gladstone thereupon seized the opportunity to withdraw from his position. The House, he said, was so anxious to go into Committee upon the bill that he would not interpose with his resolutions. He thereby saved himself a disastrous vote, but the circumstance has confirmed the opinion already formed that he is utterly deficient in Parliamentary tact, compared with so astute a man as Mr. Disraeli, and that so long as he is the leader of the Liberal party his vagaries of genius will be a source of weakness to his followers. The vexation which this incident has caused in the Liberal ranks led to their repudiation of the Liberal chief until he had withdrawn his resolutions, and for some six and thirty hours such a feeling was indicated that it almost seemed as though Mr. Gladstone would be permanently deposed. I suspect we have not yet seen the end of this business. Mr. Gladstone is not of a forgiving mood; nor will the Liberal party readily forget how narrowly they escaped a political quagmire. If it were possible to do without Mr. Gladstone it almost seems as though the Liberals would cast about for another leader; but they cannot, and in fact they dare not, supersede Mr. Gladstone so long as he chooses to hold the reins. He gave an evidence of this in his speech on the Endowed Schools Bill. It was one of his most trenchant and brilliant efforts, and left the Government without a single argument to stand upon. But the Government

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REPORT OF THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.

LONDON 3RD AUGUST.

The conclusion of the report of the Select Committee on Indian Finance was issued to day. In this the Committee declare that they had at first received an impression that some charges were imposed upon India which England ought to bear, but they were assured, however, by the testimony of various witnesses that a general desire prevails in the different English departments not to throw charges upon India improperly. They cannot too strongly insist on the importance of securing strict impartiality in financial arrangements for India, and concur in the opinion expressed by the Marquis of Salisbury that the most effectual way to ensure this is that the House of Common should exercise vigilance on her behalf.

The Committee strongly insist that the English Estimates ought to be relieved of the expense of the Indian Revenues, but that the Secretary of State has the constitutional right of refusing charges in which India is not interested; at the same time India, being a component part of the Empire, must share the cost of the system even when enhanced for Imperial purposes.

The Committee finds that considerable difference exists between the two great departments conducting the military and Indian affairs of the Empire, both as regards the proportion and the applicability of the charges borne by India; attempts to settle these differences by a Committee of permanent officers of the two departments have only resulted in presenting the points of difference in a clear light, and no agreement has been arrived at.

The Committee is informed, however, that the Government has appointed the Right Hon. Mr. Bouverie President of the Departmental Committee, and the Select Committee therefore hopes that the deliberations of the Committee thus constituted will assist the heads of the English departments and the Secretary of State to arrive at conclusions as to the disputed charges which may prove satisfactory both to England and India.

The Agricultural Union have discontinued payments to members "on strike."

SPAIN.

LONDON, 3RD AUGUST.

The British Mediterranean Squadron has been ordered to proceed to Barcelona.

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* explains that the German Squadron goes to the north of Spain for the protection of German subjects.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 3RD AUGUST.

The National Assembly have appointed a Permanent Committee to sit during the recess. Bonapartists are excluded from this Committee.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 3RD AUGUST.

The mails of the 10th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

FRONTIER NEWS.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LAHORE, 4TH AUGUST.

A KANGRA correspondent of *Public Opinion* announces the arrival there of a Russian Jesuit, escaped from eighteen months' imprisonment at Kashgar. He states that his liberation is due to the influence of the late Yarkand Mission. The Governor and some Raceses and Sirdars of Afghan Turkistan were present at a late private durbar held by the Ameer of Cabul.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CALCUTTA, 4TH AUG.

Famine reports state that good rain has fallen in Burdwan country and near Calcutta. Autumn crops in Bengal and Behar are quite safe, though not quite full, owing to partial floods. The winter rice prospect is everywhere fair, but the result depends on the September rain. The breadth of cultivation is generally greater than in ordinary years. The numbers on charitable relief exceed 600,000. Orders have been issued for a reduction, if that is safely possible. The numbers on relief works in Sarun and Tirhoot are nearly 400,000, and 200,000 in the rest of the country. Relief wages are being reduced to bare subsistence, as the field work available in Sarun is extensive. The necessity among the agricultural classes has been met by large advances in Government grain. Intelligence has been received of an extra demand for Government grain on the Nepaul frontier. Reserves to meet this have reached north-east Tirhoot, and more will be sent by boats if necessary. Advances of food grain to cultivators are going on in many districts. Prices continue high everywhere. Anxiety as to central and western Bengal is relieved for the present. 1,76,000 tons of Government grain are expected up to the third week of July.

THE retirement of Sir Richard Couch from the Chief Justiceship of Bengal is said to be definitely fixed for September next.

THE first step towards bringing the petition of Sir Charles Mordaunt for a divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery has just been taken.

THE native-Christian who was charged with rape at Lucknow has been tried by the Commissioner, and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

A FIRE occurred in the Galata quarter of Constantinople on the 16th July and lasted six hours. Two hundred houses were destroyed, twenty of which were built of stone.

BETWEEN the 5th and the 9th of July, or in five days, no less than 66·33 inches of rain fell at Cherapunji; and at Jawai, which is not very far off, no less than 25·80 inches fell on the 6th of July.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the Postmaster for the following, received by telegraph yesterday morning:—"Heavy floods last night. Yesterday mail from Jubbulpore delayed twenty-four hours."

MR. SINCLAIR'S case for damages against the Chief Commissioner of Oudh is, the local paper tells us, to be heard before the Civil Judge on the 9th instant. Mr. Sinclair has been permitted to proceed *in forma pauperis*.

OUR military letter contains some interesting statistics as to the distribution of the British army after the reliefs of this season have been carried out, as well as the programme of movements of the Indian troopships in the ensuing season.

INFORMATION has been received from Ladakh, under date 20th instant, that the through traffic of the week has been 72 horse-loads via Kulu, and 20 via Cashmere; also that the local traffic has been five horse-loads to the territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere.

THE Government of India have intimated to the Madras Government that the title of "His Highness," conceded to the Maharajah of Vizianagram, is to be regarded as a personal distinction and to be limited to the present Maharajah. The local Government have ordered that the title be prefixed to the Maharajah's present address.

WE hear from Berlin by the mail that, influenced chiefly by the action of England, which has held aloof from the Brussels Conference, the German Government has ceased to view with favour this new attempt to limit the rights of maritime powers in time of war. The idea of holding the Conference originated in the Russian War Office.

WE have seen all sorts of statements in the Madras papers, from time to time, as to the Viceroy's expected visit to that presidency, and his tour was even mapped out; but we are now told by the *Madras Athenæum* that it is not likely the Viceroy will visit Madras at all. After his return to Calcutta from Assam his Excellency will proceed to Darjeeling.

WE quote the London correspondent of the *Indian Daily News*:—"I understand that Mr. Saunders, of your contemporary the *Englishman*, does not approve of the adoption by Dr. Kenealy for his new journal of the same title. Mr. Saunders has in vain requested Dr. Kenealy to alter the name of his paper, and he now, I understand, threatens legal proceedings against Dr. Kenealy.

A MADRAS paper learns that the *careatha*, or congratulatory address on the succession of the present Prince of Arcot, having been received through the local Government from the Viceroy, the Prince of Arcot has requested the local Government to read this careatha in open durbar and to grant him a salute of 21 guns. The local Government's reply has not yet been given.

AN order has been issued by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, that in future all officers appointed to the Oudh Commission will be required to pass in Hindi as well as in Urdu; and all officers already in the Commission, whose substantive rank is below the second grade of Assistant Commissioners, must pass in Hindi before they obtain further substantive promotion.

SINCE the return to India of Mr. Aitchison, the Foreign Secretary, we understand that the Government of India has come to a decision as to what shall be done with the Baroda State. This decision will probably be communicated to the Gaekwar within a few days; and, if we are not mistaken, it will be found that the Government of India intends to take the administration of his dominions out of the hands of Mulharrao.

WE have just been informed that the rain-fall at Tanna up to yesterday had reached 105 inches. Fears are beginning to be entertained for the safety of the rice crop. The transplanting has all been completed, and unless favoured with sunshine before long the prospects of the crop will be very doubtful. The fall of rain at Lanowlie up to 31st July last has been gauged, we are told, at one hundred and ninety-seven inches.

A CONTEMPORARY has the following description of the way in which the Burmese dispose of their dead:—After keeping the remains in honey for a few weeks they are transported to *nilkan*, the Boodhist heaven, in the midst of a grand pyrotechnic display of huge rockets and similar combinations of gunpowder and charcoal. The missiles are directed towards the coffin, which eventually are set ablaze, and when the deceased is in cinders the mourners return home satisfied.

THE Honorary Secretary, Theatre Committee, has received the following telegram from London:—"Mrs. John Wood and St. James' Company—six months—80,000. Telegraph prompt reply." This, observes the *Englishman*, is certainly more satisfactory than the most sanguine could have anticipated. Mrs. John Wood, as many of our readers are doubtless aware, is one of the most charming actresses in London, and we may safely presume that the St. James' Company will be a vast deal better than any we have yet had.

LETTERS have been received at Berlin, of the German African Expedition, from Dr. Gussfeldt. He was in capital health and spirits, and intended to start on his great expedition into the interior about June 1, with thirty native porters hired in the neighbourhood of his station at Chinsezo. Another gentleman of the expedition was to follow with about one hundred porters more, hired at the Portuguese settlement of St. Paul de Loanda, as soon as the governor had obtained the necessary permission from Lisbon. Dr. Gussfeldt was to wait for them at Chicoheggi, a place he had heard of from the Langensteins. It is some distance beyond the furthest point he had reached in his former expedition.

THE *Levant Herald* of the 8th inst. says:—The audience of Admiral Drummond with the Sultan on Wednesday last passed off most satisfactorily. The Admiral expressed his admiration of the fleet and of the good order and discipline which prevailed as well on board the vessels as in the arsenals. He suggested to his Majesty the advisability of exercising the crews of the ironclad ships at sea, in which, as we are informed, his Majesty fully concurred, and pointed out that the number of vessels cruising was sufficient to maintain efficiency. His Majesty, in reply to some remarks from the Admiral, spoke favourably of the services of the English engineers, stated that the mechanical education of Turkish engineers was now sufficiently advanced to admit of their being employed freely in responsible situations, but added it was not his intention to dispense with the services of the best of the English engineers for the present. The Admiral spoke in high terms of the Minister of Marine, and acknowledged the courtesies and attentions which he had received during his stay in Constantinople. Before leaving the Sultan presented Admiral Drummond with the Order of the Medjidie of the second class.

THE unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Prince Bismarck affords a fresh support to the proposition, generalized from a multitude of individual instances, that would-be assassins are the worst shots, and, in fact, generally speaking, the clumsiest hands at the use of their selected weapons, of any class of people in the world. The attempt of Kullmann upon Prince Bismarck has, however, come nearer to success than the generality, for his bullet seems to have grazed the Prince's wrist, and slightly wounded him. Kullmann was, of course, immediately arrested. He is, it is said, a journeyman cooper, and a member of a Catholic Journeymen's Society in Salzwedel, and has been seen several times in company with a Catholic priest, "which is regarded as a suspicious circumstance by the police." If there is no more suspicious circumstance against Kullmann than this, it may probably turn out that the Catholic priesthood have had nothing whatever to do with the prime. Still, if the would-be assassin was merely an Ultramontane fanatic, acting in concert with nothing but his own fanaticism, discredit will nevertheless, by the operation of a well-known if not strictly just law, be reflected upon the priestly party in Germany from his attempt. Hence Prince Bismarck and those about him are not likely to keep in the background any facts which may come out as to the Ultramontane sympathies of the Catholic Journeymen's Society.

A MEETING of the Common Council was held on Thursday (July 17) for the purpose of presenting the freedom of the City to Sir Henry Bartle Frere, agreeably to the resolution of the Court of the 26th February last. The Lord Mayor presided, and there was a full attendance of members. Sir Bartle Frere was accompanied by several ladies, and also by the proposer and seconder of the resolution, Alderman Sir T. Dakin and Mr. M'George. Sir Bartle Frere, on rising to respond to the address, was received in the most enthusiastic manner. He said he received the honour bestowed upon him as an indication that in the public positions he had occupied he had performed his duty to his country (cheers). He said he hoped he should ever be grateful to that great City company, the East India Company, in whose service he had been educated, and through whose auspices he might say he had adopted the course of proceeding which was believed to have turned out in a satisfactory manner for the great empire of India and also for this country (hear hear). The East India Company, while it was in existence, rewarded its servants most liberally, but it at the same time exacted a strict performance of duty on the part of everyone whom it entrusted with important functions, and insisted upon their being responsible for every act connected with the administration of the Government of India, and looked jealously at the results. Sir Bartle next referred to the subject of slavery, and said that such a system as had existed for so many years could not be abolished at once, but with the determination of England, France, Russia, Germany, and every other civilised nation to abolish this horrible traffic, they might naturally look forward with satisfaction to what might be done. The proceedings then terminated.

THE London correspondent of the *Englishman* calls attention to a recent discussion in the House of Lords on the education of Naval Cadets:—The subject was introduced, he says, by a former Conservative Chancellor, Lord Chelmsford, the "elegant Thesiger" of old days; him Dizzy has discarded in favour of Lord Cairns, who, while an eminent lawyer, has a far greater capacity than Lord Chelmsford for making himself generally useful in debate. On this particular question, Lord Chelmsford, however, had a peculiar title to speak, since, like Thomas Erskine and the late Lord Truro, both of whom (if I remember rightly) became Chancellors, he began life in the Navy. Lord Chelmsford is of opinion that the examination required from the young gentlemen, of ages ranging from 12 to 14, who aspire to serve their country at sea, is unnecessarily pedantic and severe, and he keeps their usually grave and sedate lordships on a perpetual grin as he read out some of the questions put to our sucking Blakes and Nelsons—questions which he doubted whether many of the Peers whom he was addressing could easily answer. Certainly Peter Simple or Mr. Midshipman Easy, to say nothing of Commodore Trunnion, would have had their Naval careers cut short if they had been first obliged to state "what were the leading features in the characters of Harold, William I., William II., and Stephen"—"substantiate," the examiners add, "what you say by examples." After accomplishing which feat, the unhappy lads are called on to "describe (*a*) trial by ordeal, (*b*) Danegeld, (*c*) Curfew, (*d*) tournaments." It is, no doubt, very desirable that young Englishmen should know something of the geography and history of British India, but a boy of twelve may develop into "a very good naval officer, though he cannot, as the examiners bid him, enumerate the states of India, starting from the mouth of the Hooghly, and proceeding round by "the south to the north, and then down to the centre,"—an injunction at which their lordships laughed heartily when the ex-Chancellor read it out to them from the examination-papers. It used to be said that it was "the greatest fool of the family" who ought to be sent to sea, but it would require nascent Solomons to answer the questions with which Lord Chelmsford amused the House of Peers. On the part of the Government, Lord Malmesbury admitted that the training of naval cadets had been overdone, and was indeed found so injurious to their health that a committee, consisting of two University men, two naval officers, and two physicians, had been appointed to enquire into the matter, with a view to an alteration of the system.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 17TH JULY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Bokhara, Commander W. D. Anderson, arrived in harbour about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon with the English mails of the 17th ult. on board. She sailed from Suez on the 24th ult. at 8-10 A.M. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Brevet Major J S and Mrs Tighe.
Major and Mrs Macdonald, infant, child, and ayah.
Dr and Mrs Cline and 2 infants
Mr W F Dodd.
Mr. Cosserat.
Mr Josiah Lawton.
Mr. A Mackenzie.
Mr J Sutton.
Mr T F Fox.
Mr T Mills.
Mrs M Gill's ayah.

FROM VENICE.

Mr J Block.
Mr H Dabel.
Mr S Koch.
Mrs M Koch.

FROM BRINDISI.

Colonel Bonus.
Captain Macaulay.
Captain A C B Withers.
Colonel H E L Thuillier.
Mr C E Nixon.
Mr A Elliott.
Mr J Aspen.
Mr E G Laber.
Mr J Peyser.
Mr W Smith.
Mrs M F Kiernan.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr Max Hirtel.
Mr Christophoridi.

FROM ADEN.

Mr Jafferbhoy Cullian, wife, and infant.
Mrs Avern and infant.
Mr Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee.
Master Dossabhoy, and two children.
Munockhor.
Maheerbai.
Perashana.
And servant of Jafferbhoy.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, July 17.)

THE Parliamentary intelligence of the week lacks excitement. In the Lords the case of Mr. Edmunds has been again brought forward, but their lordships declined to reopen the question. In the Commons the debate on the Public Worship Regulation Bill has been the only topic of interest, and on June 15 the Bill was read a second time without a division. Mr. Gladstone has withdrawn his six resolutions which he had brought forward against the measure in its earlier stage.

Some questions of interest to Indian officers have been put to the Under-Secretary for India. In reply to Colonel Jervis, Lord Hamilton has stated that the officers of the late East India Company after twenty-two years' service were only entitled to the full pay of their rank on retirement at the rate of 14s. 6d. per day. In reply to Mr. Goldney, Lord Hamilton has stated that the reason why the leave rules which have been granted to officers of the Uncovenanted Service in Oude have not been extended to Bengal, is because the matter has been postponed till further information has been received concerning it. Officers who have left India on or subsequent to Jan. 3, 1872, if included in the list, will be entitled to the benefit of the rules.

An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Prince Bismarck has caused great public excitement in Germany, and throughout Europe. The German Chancellor has suffered no injury from the attempt on his life.

King George of Hanover is reported as dangerously ill.

The French journal the *Figaro* has been suspended for a fortnight for an attack on the Assembly.

Mr. Haselden, an Englishman, who was captured by Spanish brigands, has been released.

A serious fire has broken out at Chicago which has destroyed buildings covering ten acres of ground.

Her Majesty has left Windsor Castle for Osborne after having received visits from the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, together with the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, and a numerous circle, visited the Marquis of Salisbury on July 11 at a garden party at Hatfield Park.

The Prince of Wales has been thrown from his horse at the Aldershot sham fight, but he fortunately escaped serious injury.

The Duke of Cambridge has now recovered from his late indisposition.

It is expected that Parliament will be prorogued early in August.

General Edwin Beaumont Johnson is named as an additional member to the Indian Council.

Lord G. Hamilton has fixed July 20 for the introduction of the Indian Financial Statement to the Commons.

The statue of Lord Derby in Parliament-square was unveiled on July 11 with some ceremony by Mr. Disraeli.

An arrangement is said to have been concluded between the Peninsular and Oriental Company and the Post Office, by which the Indian mails will be conveyed through the Suez Canal.

The Wimbledon Rifle Meeting has been very successful, and the firing for the Queen's Prize and the Elcho Shield has brought out some first-rate shots.

Mr. Albert Grant has been unseated for Kidderminster, and will have to pay the costs of the petition.

The Queen has conferred the Riband of the Order of the Thistle, vacant by the death of the Earl of Dalhousie, upon Lord Colville of Culross.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Miss Agnes Strickland; Lady Sarah Murray; the Hon. Mrs. Percy Stanhope; J. Heneage Jesse, Esq., A. L. Brett, Esq., Chinese Civil Service; G. P. Elliott, late Metropolitan magistrate; Lady Gipps; Rev. W. B. Brookfield, Chaplain to the Queen; J. H. Ward, late Capt. 11th Hussars, and J. P. for Warwick; J. Molony, Esq., D.L. and J. P. for Clare.

BOMBAY.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Treasurers of the Strangers' Friend Society acknowledge with thanks a donation of one hundred rupees from A. B. O. C.

ANOTHER ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Senior Magistrate of Police begs to acknowledge with thanks, a contribution of Rs. 4-5-6 towards the police poor-box from "A Friend."

RESULTS OF THE MONSOON.—A portion of the main drain at Falkland Road gave way on Monday last. A portion of the wall of a house in Agiary lane, also fell down on the same day. The Municipal Engineer's Department has been communicated with.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—It would appear that the currency notes of the value of Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 500 in cash which were yesterday reported to have been stolen from a shopkeeper at Mandvee, Khan Bazaar, have been recovered under circumstances that will criminally involve no one in the transaction.

WE hear that the fall of rain in Nassick has been very heavy. The fall has been an unprecedented one. Up to date nearly 26 inches of rain have been measured in the place—the average fall for the whole season being 22 inches. The place is free from sickness, and owing to the promptitude of the able Superintendent of Police, Captain Wilson, there have not been many crimes.

THEFT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, one Budyan Kulpa was charged by Mr. Dougherty, the chief officer of the British ship Calcutta, with the theft, on Monday last, of a quantity of canvas and twine of the collective value of Rs. 6, the property of the B. I. S. N. Company. His Worship convicted and sentenced the prisoner to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, one Ajao, a Chinaman, was charged by another, Appoo Affoo, with an assault committed on the high seas on the 22nd ultimo. The complainant, who is one of the crew of the s. s Delhi which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 27th July with the English mails from Suez, stated that while the vessel was at Aden, the defendant had struck him a severe blow on the head with a hammer, and would have continued his attack, but for timely assistance. The defendant pleaded provocation, but was however sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, half of which amount was given to the complainant as compensation.

FATAL TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a little native girl was accidentally run over by Tramway Car No. 27, in Hornby Row, opposite the Scottish Schools. It appears that a number of native children were playing on the rails when the car was observed to approach. This immediately succeeded in dispersing the crowd; but the deceased, who was evidently much alarmed and confused at the shouts of the passers-by, requesting her to get out of the way, was too late to prevent the car running over her. The driver exerted himself to the utmost to avoid the unfortunate accident, but it would seem the child was too near for the driver to effectually check the speed of the horses. The forewheels of the car passed over the body, completely severing her legs. When the deceased was picked up, it was found that the entrails were protruding, and the body had been otherwise frightfully lacerated. It need hardly be said that death was instantaneous. A Coroner's inquest was held later in the day, and a verdict returned that death was caused by her being accidentally run over by a tramway car.

THE CITY MAGISTRACY.—We understand that Mr. Hamilton, the Assistant Revenue Commissioner Northern Division, has been selected for the appointment of the City Magistracy. This change is said to be made with a view that a European magistrate could try Europeans. This gentleman comes from a family of lawyers, and has himself taken the highest honours in the profession. His services do not extend over more than five or six years, and his rapid promotion to one of the prizes of the service is a proof of the high opinion of his ability entertained by Government. We are not in a position to state to what station Mr. We sent most energetic City Magistrate, on our person, is to be transferred, but when th Mr. E.T. Richard- have no doubt the inhabitants of lis takes place, we very good and able magistrate the city will lose a been amongst us for the last nin Mr. Richardson has himself so popular with the ne years, and has made transfer will be very much ty inhabitants that his above appointment appears in lit by them. Until the Gazette we refrain to comment the Bombay Government on the anticipated transfer of Mr. Richardson.—*Poona Observer*.

ON Monday, the 3rd instant, a durbar was held by Mr. Coghlan, the Judge and Sessions Judge of Tanna, for presenting a sunnud sent by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of In his in Council, conferring on Mr. Jamsetjee Ruttonjee, late Nazir of the Tanna Adawlut, the title of Kh n Sahib, as a personal distinction, in recognition of h s past faithful and arduous services rendered to Gover ment. There was a large number of European and nat ive gentlemen present on the occasion. The durbar w as opened at about 11 A.M. by Mr. Coghlan, who addr ssed Mr. Jamsetjee, the members of the bar, and the gentlemen assembled there, in a neat and appro riate speech concerning the pleasing duty he had to p rform, and eulogising Mr. Jamsetjee in a praiseworth manner; after which Mr. Ramchandra Trimbuck A charya, a senior member of the Tanna bar and Gov rnment Advocate of the Court, delivered a short spee h, praising Mr. Jamsetjee, and detailing the various responsible posts he had held in connection with the T nna Adawlut for a space of about 36 years. Then fo lowed speeches in Marathi from Messrs. Narayen Amrit and Govind Baba also members of the Tanna bar. After all these speeches had been made, Mr. Coghla again addressed Mr. Jamsetjee in Marathi, in a very great style, praising him for the zealous discharge of h s arduous services, and handed over the sunnud to him, when Mr. Jamsetjee, in receiving it, returned his hearty thanks for the welcome given and good opi ion which Mr. Coghlan and other speakers had e pressed for him before the public, and thanked the gentlemen who honoured the Durbar with their presence.

CHEATING.—The case in which Rutt njee Nusserwanjee, a clerk in the Government Savings Bank, stands charged at the instance of one Manockjee Nusserwanjee with cheating, was resumed yesterd y before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Cou t. The first witness called, was Rustomjee Bomanj e, who, representing himself as a hotel-keeper, stated that he was acquainted with both the complainant and defendant. That in consequence of a conversation he had held with the complainant, he called, accompanied by the latter, at the Bank on Monday, and had an interview with a clerk, named Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy. The defendant, observing the witness, was anxious to know the nature of his business with the Bank. Witness replied that he had called to make enquiries relative to the pass-book of the complainant. The defendant then stated that it was true he had drawn certain monies for Manockjee, but with his full concurrence and authority. Witness here stated his intention to consult Mr. Cannon, the Superintendent of the Bank, in the matter, when defendant seized him by the hand and entreated that the matter might be amicably arranged; further observing that the signatures in the pass-book were complainant's genuine signatures, and begged that the pass-book might be taken back from Mr. Cannon, promising to refund the monies that evening. Witness replied that he was prepared to accept any decision that Mr Cannon might arrive at in the matter. The witness then informed the Superintendent of the purport of his visit, whereupon Mr. Cannon called for a bundle of papers and, selecting two documents, showed them both to the witness and complainant, remarking that so long as the signatures were not disputed, he had nothing whatever to do with the matter. The evidence of Rustomjee Bomanjee, the clerk alluded to, was next heard, who corroborated the previous witness's statement with reference to what transpired at the Bank on the day in question, and the matter was postponed till the 13th instant.

A CHARGE OF MISCHIEF AND CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—Yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, a Mrs. Trimmer representing herself as a boarding-house keeper of Byculla, was charged by one Bhuwantrao Saccaram with criminal trespas, and wilfully destroying a document, in which the defendant bound herself to pay to complainant the sum of Rs. 141. The latter, who is a house agent, deposed that on the 23rd of April last, the firm of Fuckeerjee & Co., of which he is a partner, let a house situated on the Parell Road to a Mr. John Trimmer. It was agreed at the time that the house should be let at a monthly rent of Rs. 60 for a term of 10 years; and that Mr. Trimmer should pay to complainant a commission fee of Rs. 144. In pursuance therefore of this stipulation, Mr. Trimmer gave to the prosecutor a written acknowledgment of the debt. Subsequent applications for payment of the money however, were invariably met with a refusal, and on the 28th ultimo, the defendant trespassed on the premises of the complainant at Church Gate Street, and in the absence of the complainant, obtained possession of the document in question, which she immediately destroyed. The

evidence of a sepoy in Bhugwantrao's employ, who was present when Mr. Trimmer called at his master's office was next taken. This witness alleged that the defendant came to the office in a buggy, and enquired for Mr. Fuckeerjee; she was informed that that gentleman was out; when she immediately walked upstairs, and took up the paper alluded to which was lying on the table, and tore it into small fragments which she threw out of a window. Witness attempted to remonstrate with her, but the defendant pushed him aside, and went downstairs again. He followed her, and succeeded in collecting the pieces; and when his master returned home, related the circumstance to him. Mr. Langley, who represented the defendant, showed that the section of the Penal Code under which his client had been charged had special and exclusive reference to the destruction of "valuable security." He did not attempt to deny the tearing of the bond, but submitted that far from its being a valuable security, the complainant could not have gone into a Civil Court and successfully sue on it. It was not an agreement, for there was no consideration mentioned in it; and even assuming it to be so, the fact of its being unstamped was a circumstance fatal to the prosecution. The charge itself, if recognised as coming within Section 477 of the Indian Penal Code, and proved against his client, would render her liable to "transportation for life or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine." The discrepancies and contradictions in the evidence, besides, were so flagrant and numerous, that he thought the Court could do nothing else than dismiss the case. The circumstances under which the paper had been destroyed were entirely misrepresented; and Mr. Langley was prepared to prove that Mrs. Trimmer went to the complainant and stated her intentions to destroy the document. The paper was produced from a drawer and handed to her, which she then tore up in complainant's presence, after which they both went downstairs together. The institution of this charge, Mr. Langley continued, was an attempt to make this Court the means of recovering money; and it was clear that the prosecutor was disappointed at finding the case defended. His Worship, after commenting upon the improbability of the complainant's story, dismissed the case.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort.	Byculla.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Monday, Aug. 3	0 44	0 29	0 79
Previously registered	64 51	71 15	62 3
Grand Total	64 95	71 40	63 82

BHOWNUGGUR MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Monday last, at the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., secretaries and treasurers, to receive that directors' report and audited balance sheet; to elect directors; and to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration. Mr. J. A. Forbes, chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Shureff Salay Mahomed, That the directors' report to 20th July 1874 and audited balance sheet to 31st December 1873 be adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Nursey Girdhur, and seconded by Mr. Govindjee Jeitha, That Mr. J. A. Forbes be re-elected a director.

Proposed by Mr. Charles For bes, and seconded by Mr. Tyrrell Leith, That Mr. yal Ruttonsey be re-elected a director.

Proposed by Mr. Abdool Rahman Alibhoy, and seconded by Mr. Govindjee Jeitha, That Mr. Shuriff Salay Mahomed be elected a director in place of Mr. Taylor, proceeded to E urope.

Proposed by Mr. Nursey Girdhur, and seconded by Mr. Abdool Rahman Alibhoy, That Messrs. Read and Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody be appointed auditors for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each.

The Chairman intimated to the meeting that the directors had accepted an offer of Rs. 2,025 per share (being a premium of Rs. 25 per share) for 100 unallotted shares, the payment of the purchase money to be made in two months with a deposit of Rs. 10,000 as security.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MR. SINCLAIR AND THE HILL TRIBES.

(*Indu Prakash.*)

CERTAIN classes have certain ways of looking at things and their sight becomes so habituated to those ways that if they ever happen to see in a different way they immediately suspect the correctness of their vision, nay, soon abandon that way of looking at things and as it were feel guilty that they ever dared to see differently from their class. The least likelihood of their having possibly another way of seeing is considered by them as a great evil from which they will always try to keep themselves at an arm's length. Mr. Sinclair, of the Bombay Civil Service, has illustrated this very clearly. He stated in a contribution of his to the *Indian Antiquary* that the hill tribes were discontented. It appears he discovered afterwards that the statement was liable to be interpreted as contrary to the officially adopted view of the Survey Settlement, and he therefore, in a letter to the *Friend of India*, which has been extracted by the *Bombay Gazette* at Mr. Sinclair's request, tries carefully to wash himself of the taint of directly or indirectly supporting that view by excluding, from the possible causes of discontent, two measures of Government (1) the Survey Settlement, (2) the tax on justice and money dealings. He does not give reasons for excluding these but simply states it as a fact that the first measure is popular and that the latter is no grievance. The working of the second measure is so complicated and slow that the ignorant people about whom Mr. Sinclair writes cannot make out a good case against it, and their complaints against it are therefore less frequent; only the more intelligent ones see through the operation of the measure. Besides, its operation upon them is not so sure as that of the first measure, which touches their pockets. No, they have none but their stomachs. Those that have any experience about hill tribes know that the mode of cultivation adopted by the poorest of them—and they are not few—is the Dali mode. This may be briefly described as follows:—Jungle is allowed to grow on certain pieces of land for one or two years. When it has grown sufficiently, it is cut down and after it has dried up it is set fire to. Thus a sort of manure is prepared, and the people, with the help of a single (khurpo) sickle, we may call it, sow in this land and reap a scanty harvest. They can afford for no cattle and no other implement than the sickle, and so make their livelihood by what may seem a barbarous, but in their case the only possible method of cultivation. Now under the old Survey Settlement this mode was recognized in practice. Large slopes of mountains were treated as so many numbers of lands. They were subdivided into small fields. And the right of occupancy of each of them was sold every year, so that the people were able to take for the year that field only where it was possible (or actually they had commenced) to cultivate that year. Under the old settlement, this mode, which the people have been following from time immemorial, could be recognised. But the new settlement has abolished all "Dali" cultivation. The spots where Dalis could be made have been appropriated as forest lands. Now the people who have been thus deprived of their only mode of livelihood are too poor to take up any permanent holdings. The poor people therefore are literally starving. Yet they are so ignorant and timid that their cries would never have reached Government. But 'hunger breaks stone-walls', and timid as they are they have gone up in numbers to Matheran and laid their complaints at the feet of His Excellency, but they were put off with an official reply that their prayer would receive attention. The Collectors of Tanna, Alibag, Nasik, Poona, can all bear testimony to how bitter the feeling of these people is about the suppression of Dali cultivation. For they receive numbers of petitions from these starving people. Now, is this no discontent? Can any assertion on the part of Mr. Sinclair remove the fact? It may save him from the sin of having seen so much misery among Her Majesty's subjects. But the fact remains unchanged that, for the imaginary good that may arise from stopping a barbarous mode of cultivation, thousands of people are being starved. It will not do to kill poor people that poverty may not exist. But such is the method Government or rather the Settlement officers have adopted, and Mr. Sinclair attests that the measure is popular among the people whose meagre morsel has been snatched. But here is a statement of facts, and it is for Mr. Sinclair to say to what occupation or to what mode of cultivation the Dali cultivators have taken, so as to forget that the mode of cultivation they have been pursuing, from what time no one knows, has been stopped, what charm Government has held them under, so as not to let them feel the pange of starvation.

INDIAN NEWS.

STRANGE FEEDERS.—The High Priest of the Hindus, who resides in Mysore, is now on a visit to Trichinopoly. He has a retinue of two hundred men, and is said to subsist on "bitter fruit and herbs and water." We are not told whether his retinue subsist on the same kind of fare. The local paper, which notices his arrival, informs us that the reverend gentleman "is very old (about 80 years of age) slightly built, but bears his age well." "Bitter fruit and herbs" evidently agree with him very well. At Bangalore, a Hindu prophet has arrived, who eats "nothing but fresh green grass." An irreverent visitor asking him "How could you live on grass," the following mysterious reply was returned:—"You are astonished to see me eating grass, what will be your astonishment when you see men that will eat fire?" *Madras Times*.

CHAIR OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE IN THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—When Dr. Urquhart, the late Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical College, resigned his professorship, Mr. Powell, the Director of Public Instruction, recommended to Government the appointment of Honorary Assistant Surgeon Harvey to the vacant professorship. The Government on the receipt of the recommendation of Mr. Powell, gazetted Mr. Harvey to the chair. Now it seems that Mr. Powell, without consulting Dr. Balfour—the appointment being a medical one—regarding the nomination of a successor, wrote direct to Government recommending them to nominate Mr. Harvey as Professor. Mr. Powell *after* despatching his letter to Government informed Dr. Balfour that he had done so Dr. Balfour at once addressed Government on the subject and pointed out the unusual course that had been pursued by Mr. Powell. On receipt of Dr. Balfour's representation of the matter, the Government put on record "that the course adopted by Mr. Powell in communicating with Dr. Balfour after the despatch of his letter to Government recommending the appointment of Mr. Harvey to the chair to be a breach of the standing orders on the subject of appointments to the Medical College," and here we suppose the matter ends.

DR. GEO. SMITH, LL.D.

[COMMUNICATED TO THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."]

AFTER twenty years' conscientious, downright hard work in our midst, Dr. George Smith LL.D. bids India a final adieu. As head of the Dovetor College when that institution attained a character and excellence it has never surpassed, as Editor of the *Friend of India* and *Times*' correspondent, as scholar, minister, missionary, and editor, Dr. Smith has, for well nigh a quarter of a century, occupied a deservedly prominent position in the public mind. Frank, fearless, sanguine; of quick apprehensions and strong tenacity of opinion; throwing himself into public questions with an *elan* and freshness very rare in India; loving the clash of literary conflict better than the sweet amenities and namby-pambics of gingerbread journalism; despising all half-views and measures; it was not possible that such a man should pass through the ordeal which was his, without encountering, it may even be provoking, criticism and hostility. At no trouble to correct unfriendly mistakes and misrepresentations, pursuaded that his arguments were right or wrong, sound or unsound, in themselves, that the principles advocated, the cause pleaded, would not suffer by the buzzing of flies, or the vilification of opponents, he fought what he held to be the forward course boldly and resolutely. Not even the temptation, and few but press writers know the keenness of the temptation of throwing an assailant, of convicting him of folly out of his own mouth, was permitted to interfere with a conviction which had some of its roots in pride and self-esteem. He threw up the points of his adversaries' swords, or he attempted to do so, not by feint and thrust, but by advancing fresh reasons in defence of the position assumed; it was not in that nature to descend to the foot-lights and sawdust of personal altercation. The functions and honor of the Indian press were better understood. Matters of public and State interest were to him something eminently real, not mere pabulum to make a paper; he argued them with all the earnestness of a strong and impulse nature, with a heat which may sometimes have mastered his better judgment, but there was this saving point in it all, that, however much we may have differed from the writer, however much condemned his views, the shadow of a doubt of his sincerity never came near to us. Error of judgment is common to all men, to the wisest, the most honest.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

(*Times' Own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 9-30 P. M.

WERE it allowable to speak jestingly of a really serious matter, to-day's sitting of the Assembly might be divided into two acts: the first, a drama entitled the Fall of M. Magne; the second a comedy entitled M. de Ventavon's Report. The first part of the sitting was occupied with the question whether M. Magne should be overturned or not. Yesteday, by rejecting the duty on salt which he had defended, the Assembly had clearly indicated it meant to give M. Magne warning. But that proposal did not emanate from him, but from an independent Deputy, and M. Magne had simply given his adhesion to it. Its rejection therefore, though disagreeable to him, did not involve his retirement. To-day, however, the Assembly had to decide on his own scheme, which augmented by a *demi-décime* various indirect taxes. The Budget Committee, indeed, had already rejected it; but the Salt Duty having been negatived, and M. Wolowski's and other schemes being the only alternative, it might have been hoped that his proposal would be adopted, and that, in spite of his rebuff yesterday, he would maintain his position. There was at the outset a lively personal discussion between M. Magne and M. Wolowski, after which the former defended his scheme. When a man feels himself already beaten, he shows some discouragement and does not do himself justice, and this happened to M. Magne. For the third or fourth time he repeated his speech on the Budget in general, and the measures he proposed in particular. The Chamber heard him with ill-humour, without much attention, and he scarcely got any applause when he concluded. A certain portion of the Right then conceived a stratagem for saving the Minister, which really belonged to the domain of comedy. M. de Piesac, a Member of the Assembly and Governor of the Bank, rose to speak in both capacities against the Wolowski scheme. It was evident that if he succeeded in making the Chamber understand that this scheme, reducing the repayment to the Bank by 50 million francs a year, was rejected by the Bank, they could scarcely reject M. Magne's scheme, as this would leave the deficit unprovided for. Unfortunately, M. Buffet, in yesterday's sitting had several times interrupted M. Pouyer Quertier to prevent his entering on a question which should not come on for discussion till to-morrow. The Left, taking advantage of this precedent, prevented M. de Piesac from continuing his speech, and it was then evident that M. Magne's cause was lost. A large majority decided to close the discussion, and Clauses 1 of M. Magne's project was rejected by 413 to 256. The largeness of the majority was quite a surprise. The 256 members who yesterday supported the Salt Tax remained faithful. But 51 members who did not then vote swelled the opposition to-day.

That Mr. Magne should remain in office after these two votes was difficult, if not impossible; and it seems certain that he has already tendered his resignation. But Party passion in this country is such that to disarm one's adversary is not enough, his reputation must be assailed. This accounts for the fact that even those who had voted against M. Magne insisted at the close of the sitting that he would not retire. Others, probably much better informed, maintained the contrary, and spoke of M. Desselligny, who was in the late Cabinet, as his successor.

The second act of the drama was the reading of the Report of the Committee of Thirty, by M. Ventavon. It provoked on several occasions ironical laughter from a portion of the Assembly, and there was general silence at its conclusion. This may be considered an unfavourable sympton, and the only effect which the report could produce would be to contribute to the adoption of the Casimir Périer proposition. After referring to the vote of March 27, 1873, on the Dufaure proposition and that of November 20, 1873, on the prolongation of the Marshal's powers, the report described the law of the 20th of November as irrevocable in duration, adding that it now seemed almost unanimously accepted by the Assembly and by the entire nation. The Chamber it insisted, abandoned its constituent powers by conferring authority for seven years on the Marshal. This was more than a truce; it was the conclusion of peace for seven years. (Interruption.) M. Casimir Perier's proposition, it urged, was not necessary in order that the Chief of the State should be styled President of the Republic. Such a barren declaration would have no real advantage and might excite party passions. It was better to insure order and security for seven years, giving France the opportunity at the expiration of that term of continuing or modifying the system without shock or revolution. On these grounds the Committee had rejected the Casimir Perier proposition. As to the proposals urged on them by the Ministry, the Committee then recommended election by Arrondissement instead of by Department, and the formation of an Upper House; also that the Marshal should have the right of dissolving the future Chamber without the concurrence of the Senate and should be irresponsible. (A cry from the Left, "It is a Dictatorship.") It was the prolongation of the Pact of Bordeaux, and was complete peace during the term of the Marshal's powers. It was not necessary to alter the title of the Government. For three years internal as well as foreign affairs had been conducted under the title of President of the Republic, and the Chamber might evince its disinterestedness by retaining it. The Committee wished to reserve the question of altering the form of government at the expiration of the present term. (Prolonged clamour.) Claimed transferred the Ministers responsible to the Assembly. While the President was simply the delegate of the Chamber he could only act conformably with its mandate, which he would violate by attempting to act otherwise. (Interruption.) By according him the right of Dissolution the country would be spared a Revolution, and this was what the Committee wanted. They conferred on him alone the right of revision; for if people already said that the Constitution would be revised after seven years parties would be too long under arms. In case of his decease or voluntary retirement the two Chambers would meet in Congress and would have the power of re-electing the Marshal. The following were the clauses of the Committee's scheme:—

"1. The Marshal President of the Republic continues to exercise the powers conferred on him by the law of the 20th of November, under the title of President of the Republic.

"2. The President is only responsible in case of high treason. The Ministers are responsible to the Chamber.

"3. There shall be two Chambers. The formation and composition of the Senate shall be determined by a subsequent law.

"4. The right of Dissolution belongs to the President of the Republic, who shall convoke the new Chamber within six months.

"5. During the term of the Marshal's powers the right of revision shall rest in him alone."

Noisy discussions arose on the conclusion of the report in all parts of the building, and M. Berenger proposed that the discussion of it should be fixed for Monday. This was agreed to after a short discussion, though some members wished for a later day.

M. Pagés-Duport has given notice of an Amendment which he intends to propose to the Bill for the Organization of Public Powers. The outlines of his scheme are as follow:—An Upper House, entitled the Senate, shall consist of 100 members of not less than 40 years of age to be nominated by the President of the Republic, and of 130 members of the National Assembly, selected by the Deputies of the separate Departments in proportion to their numbers, together with the Cardinals, Marshals, and Admirals of France and four representatives of the Institute. The Senate shall commence its functions on the meeting of the next Assembly, but may be consulted by the President in the interval between the adjournment of the present Chamber and the meeting of its successor, and, in the event of a vacancy arising during that interval, the President of the Senate shall take the title of President of the Republic and exercise provisionally the powers confided to the latter. The powers of the Senate shall last three years, the next Assembly determining the conditions of its reappointment and assigning to the new Senate at least six years' duration. The law recently passed as to the Municipal Suffrage shall apply to the Parliamentary Suffrage. The Departments shall be divided, five members to each. The President of the Republic shall have the right of dissolving the Assembly, with the approval of the Senate. Last but not least, the salary of a Senator shall be 6,000f., and of a Deputy 4,500f. per annum.

A special Mass was celebrated this morning in the Church of St. Louis at Versailles, it being St. Henry's day, the *fete* of the Comte de Chambord. Nearly 600 600 persons were present, including about 50 Legitimist Deputies.

The trial of the so-called Garibaldians, to whose excesses during the war I alluded a few days ago, has been brought to a close. They were charged before a Court-martial at Bourges with pillaging the residence of the Bishop of Autun. Gras and Giraud were acquitted; Nick was sentenced to 15 years', Paget and Concely to 10 years', and three others to five years' hard labour.

The Budget discussions led to a fall on the Bourse to-day. The Three per Cents closed at 61f. 70c and the Five per Cents at 97c 62½, a fall of 30c. and 27½c respectively. On the Boulevards to-night the Five per Cents were quoted at 97f. 45c., and Turkish at 44f. 65c.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE PRINCE BISMARCK.

("TIMES'" PRUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JULY 14.

TO-DAY, semi-official telegrams from Kissingen trace the attempt on Prince Bismarck's life to a conspiracy headed by an Austrian priest. General indignation prevails in this capital and country. The Rev. Father Hauthaler, who was arrested at Schweinfurt, near Kissingen, is the incumbent of Walchsee, a village of 500 inhabitants, in the heart of the Austrian Tyrol. He arrested the horses by stepping in front of them at the critical moment. Kullmann, the assassin, who associated with Hauthaler immediately before the deed, is a journeyman cooper from Magdeburg and a Roman Catholic, and also a native of the almost exclusively Protestant Province of Prussian Saxony. He is a stolid uneducated fellow, who is alleged to be incapable of laying a plan, and confesses to having acted in concert with others. As a member of the Catholic Journeyman's Society at Salzwedel, a small city in his native Province, he belongs to one of those strictly Ultramontane fraternities which have of late so largely contributed to aggravate the pending quarrel between Germany and the Pope. The alleged combination of an Austrian priest and a Prussian mechanic in an attempt on the life of the Chancellor is regarded as a fresh proof of the Ultramontane movement in all the various German-speaking countries emanating from the same source. To give you an idea of the feelings aroused by the event, I will transcribe some articles from to-day's papers. The Berlin *Tageblatt*, a journal of the advanced Liberal Party which frequently censures Prince Bismarck for Conservatism, has the following:—

"The first impression produced by to-day's telegrams was consternation, next intense satisfaction at the failure of the infamous design. We have to congratulate ourselves that the man to whom Germany owes so much has again escaped death at an assassin's hand. There was a time when one might be fairly excused for doubting his genius, his patriotism and the lofty objects he had in view. At that period a similar attempt on his life was made. To-day he has achieved unparalleled success, and Germany, next to her Emperor has to thank him for her glorious restoration to vitality and power. We witness a repetition of the atrocious deed. The crime is even less inexcusable to-day than eight years ago. There is a peculiar significance in the day on which the criminal shot was fired. This day four years occurred that memorable event at Ems which revolutionized the international relations in Europe. Since then Europe has enjoyed peace and, however ever eagerly France may arm, all our neighbours are convinced that Germany is able and willing to maintain stability on her borders. This feeling of preserve tranquillity but be greatly strengthened by the security cannot meeting which was held to-day between the German Emperor and the King of Bavaria, the most powerful of the Confederate Sovereigns, and the one who, prompted by patriotic ardour, was the first to offer the Imperial Crown to the representative of the Hohenzollerns. And on such a day it is that demoniac hate brooded destruction to the greatest son of Germany. Who are Prince Bismarck's enemies? There is but one political party in Germany who hate him—the party whom the Chancellor referred to when some time ago he pointedly called himself the most hated man in the country. From the latest telegrams there can be no doubt that this is the party to which the dastardly fanatic belongs. The party who so long preached rebellion against the State have at last so thoroughly turned the heads of their adherents as to produce an infamous assassin. It was easy enough to attempt the life of a fearless man of the Hohenzollerns moving about unguarded and making excursions in the neighbourhood on foot and in his carriage, but Providence interfered. Bismarck is still alive. Long may he live!"

The *Berlin Post*, the organ of the Moderate Conservatives, utters similar sentiments:—

"What a disgrace! While the blessing of all Germany follows the Chancellor to Kissingen, a miserable bravo is wending his way to this asylum of invalids to put the great man out of the way! This treacherous act is only the natural, the inevitable, fruit of the venomous seed sown by the Ultramontane agitators. The party who have been so long telling the uneducated masses that this Government were committing every imaginable wrong against the Church and the so-called prisoner at her head; the party who have been preaching disobedience to the law of the land, as at variance with the law of God; the party who have been descanting upon the little stone that is soon to detach itself from the height of the hills and smash the feet of the Colossus; the party who have been holding forth upon the wretched end of all who scorn the Church—that party must be prepared to find that among the thousands not moved by their denunciations and prophecies there are some fanatics urged to action. We have now practical proof of what Ultramontane agitation is tending to. This cannot be permitted to go on in a well-governed State. Germany loves and respects the man who has given her unity and raised her name among the nations. Germany cannot and will not dispense with his services. It is most shameful that what no Frenchman dared to do a German should have attempted in Germany."

The *Berlin Spenersche Zeitung*, which represents the Moderate Liberal Party, upon whom Prince Bismarck chiefly relies, expresses itself in this wise:—

"There is no evil without its redeeming feature. Having occurred in Bavaria, this nefarious act is sure to cement the union between the North and South of Fatherland, and will no doubt produce a potent impression upon the generous heart of young King Ludwig, already so warmly inclined towards the leading statesman of the country. As to the German nation at large, we now recognize that we have but too often been carping at the restorer of our political life. We tremble at the thought of the loss that might have befallen us. There is but one Bismarck."

The *Berlin Exchange Gazette*, the organ of the financial world, says:—

"The party who thrust the dagger into Ravaillac's hand loaded the pistol discharged by the ruffianly member of the Catholic Journeymen's Society. Ravaillac was declared insane, and Kullmann is sure to be called mad by some. Granting the proposition we still cannot but assert that those whose accursed teaching so muddled the artisan as to seduce him to seek an act for the greater glory of God are in full possession of their senses. The real guilt of the crime does not lie at the door of the man who fired at the Chancellor; the real criminals are evidently those priests, who are demagogues rather than spiritual advisers, conspirators rather than parish incumbents. Gentlemen will not fail to couch indignant protests against the imputation of having made common cause with the criminal. Their protests will be the louder that the bullet has missed its aim. But the world knows better, and there can be no longer any doubt as to the necessity of putting a stop to hierarchical agitation. The bullet destined to pierce Bismarck's brain will rebound upon the heart of the Papacy."

The semi-official *Norddeutsche Zeitung* uses quite as strong language as any of the other papers. Here is a specimen:—

"There are those who have been kindly warning us for some time past that Prince Bismarck, after all, is but mortal, and that the vengeance of God, though slow to come, would be sure to reach him at last. We have no wish to anticipate the Court before which the assassin will have to answer for his deed. Neither have we any knowledge of what may have been planned in the Catholic Leagues and Fraternities to accelerate the advent of Divine retribution; but the coincidence of the threats and menaces recently uttered with redoubled violence by the Ultramontane Press with the facts announced by telegram bears us out in saying that the well-known hands which armed Ravaillac and Gerard, the murderers of Henri Quatre and William of Orange, have been again at work and loaded the pistol of this latest culprit. Under Divine Providence, the deed will usher in a new era in our history. We have no wish to anticipate the sentence of the criminal court before which the assassin will have to answer for his deed; neither have we any knowledge clearly to discern the unhealthy elements in our body politic; we shall know how to deal with them and to rally even more unanimously than before round the Emperor and the Empire. The day of Ems led us to unity and political power; the day of Kissingen will become the starting point of intellectual freedom and religious enlightenment."

Congratulations from all parts of Germany are pouring in upon the Prince at Kissingen; letters of thanks are also being sent to Herr Lederer, who stopped the assassin and was half throttled by him before help arrived.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

KISSINGEN, JULY 13.

Prince Bismarck appeared this evening in the public gardens, and met with an enthusiastic reception. The Musical Society and the town band of Kissingen were subsequently brought to the Prince's residence by a large number of the inhabitants and visitors, and executed a serenade under his windows. The Prince appeared at the balcony and expressed his thanks for the marks of sympathy extended to him. The following is the text of the speech he delivered:

"I thank you for the sympathy you display towards me in the incident from which, by God's omnipotence and grace, I have fortunately issued in safety. It would not become me to say anything more on a subject which has been handed over to the decision of a judicial tribunal; but this I may say, what was intended to be aimed at this afternoon was not my person, but the cause I represent. To die for the great unity and freedom of our Fatherland was the lot of so many of our fellow-citizens three years ago that why should I not be ready to do so too? As you are all agreed with me and equally enthusiastic in favour of the freedom, greatness, and power of our German Fatherland, I beg you to join me in cheers for Germany and her allied Princes."

A Thanksgiving Service for the Prince's escape will be celebrated to-day in the Protestant Church.

Kullmann, the perpetrator of the attempt, is stated to have openly confessed, at the preliminary examination, that his intention was to assassinate the Prince. He also made use of an expression leading to the conclusion that other parties are implicated in the matter.

JULY 14.

A priest named Kotteler was arrested at Schweinfurth yesterday on arriving by the train which left this place at 2 o'clock the same afternoon. His arrest is understood to be connected with the attempt on Prince Bismarck's life.

AFTERNOON.

The person arrested at Schweinfurth yesterday on suspicion of being the instigator of the attempt to assassinate Prince Bismarck was a priest named Hantaler of Walchsee, near Kufstein, on the Bavarian frontier, and not the priest Kotteler as at first announced.

Prince Bismarck passed a good night, and intended continuing to take the waters to-day.

The following bulletin was issued on July 16 with reference to Prince Bismarck's condition:—"One of the two wounds over the wrist is nearly healed. The other, which was scorched by the burning wadding, heals more slowly. The swelling has almost entirely disappeared. The power of moving the wrist is greater than yesterday." Kullmann has been taken under escort to the House of Detention at Würtzburg.

In a telegram addressed from Kissingen to the *Cologne Gazette* it is stated that Prince Bismarck replied on the 14th inst. as follows, to a deputation of the strangers at Kissingen, in whose name the opera singer, Herr Lederle, who while capturing the assassin had been bitten by him in the hand, congratulated the Prince:—"Gentlemen, I thank you for the congratulations which you present to me so appropriately through Herr Lederle, who, unfortunately, has some off even worse than myself. At me he has shot at least like a man, but Herr Lederle he has bitten like a beast. Such accidents, however, belong to the business of a Minister President. The criminal is, unfortunately, a special countryman of mine from the neighbourhood of Magdeburg, and belongs to the Catholic Workmen's Association. He declared to me when I spoke to him in prison that till now he had not known me personally, and wished to murder me only on account of the Church laws. I hope that my slight wound will be healed in a few days." Herr Lederle introduced the gentlemen of the committee, and the Prince gave his hand to each of them. To Herr Bellachini, the well-known professor of Magic, he said, "As you stood near, could you not have caught the ball?"

The French Ambassador at Berlin has been instructed by his Government to congratulate Prince Bismarck officially upon his escape.

THE PUBLIC WORSHIP REGULATION BILL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 15.

THE adjourned debate was resumed by

Mr. Cross, who supported the Bill as designed to enforce the duty of obeying the law, and to supply an amended procedure. He traced the previous attempts to remedy the present cumbrous machinery of the law, and in touching on the Bill of 1873, of which he himself had charge, he read several extracts from the speech made then by Mr. Gladstone, in which he repudiated unreasonably the theory which he advanced on Thursday last that legislation on this subject ought to be undertaken by the Government alone. The Bill did not affect the law, nor did it affect the discretion of the Bishops, and the obligation to read the Athanasian Creed or the prayer for the Church Militant would be no stronger when the Bill was passed than now but that into whatever Church Laymen had a right to expect of the country, they would they might go, in any part according to the doctrine and hear the service performed accordingly and the Bill was intended ritual of the Church of England, also discussed some to secure them this right. Mr Cross of the details of the Bill, and intimated his intelligent especially from the proposal to give three parishioners the right to set the law in motion, and thought the proposed salary of the Judge too large.

Mr. Walter admitted that in terms the Bill was one of procedure, but, as everybody knew, far wider issues depended on it—the celebration of the services in accordance with the standards of the Church, perhaps even the fate of the Establishment. Viewed as a Bill of procedure, he regarded it as a mild measure, though it was susceptible of improvement in its details, such as the Bishop's veto from which he thought there ought to be an appeal to the Archbishops. The questions to be remitted to the new tribunal, touched no doctrine, but solely the mode of conducting public worship, and the strictness of which Mr. Gladstone complained—even the compulsion to read the Athanasian Creed and the Prayer for the Church Militant—were as nothing compared with the Ritualistic practices against which the Bill was directed. Mr. Gladstone's ideal of Church arrangements was more congregationalism as opposed to uniformity, but if things came to such a pass that an average Churchman could not go into a Church in any part of the country without having his eyes and ears offended by practices intended to inculcate Romanism, Mr. Walter declared emphatically that he would go in for Disestablishment tomorrow. He was against fettering the pulpit, because a sermon committed only the preacher, but the Ritualistic services were designed to commit congregations which took part in them to the doctrine of the Mass. As Mr. Gladstone professed not to know what Ritualism was, he read several striking extracts from Mr. Orby Shipley and other Ritualistic writers, illustrating their aims and desires, and, after speaking strongly in condemnation of the Romanizing tendencies and teaching of the Ritualists, he concluded by giving a warm support to the Bill, which he hoped would pass at once.

Lord H. Scott advocated delay in legislation until the Rubrics had been revised, and suggested as a compromise that if the Bill passed, no clergyman should be prosecuted under it until Convocation had re-settled the Rubrics. He showed, too, how impossible it is for the clergy and even the Bishops to avoid breaking the Rubrics.

Mr. Forster supported the Bill, not as a mere simplification of procedure directed against all deviations from the Rubric alike, but because it would assert the supremacy of the State and the Law, and would protect the parishioners against practices which shocked them, and which were opposed to the principles of the Reformation. At the same time Mr. Forster was not blind to the dangers dwelt on by Mr. Gladstone as likely to ensue from a general enforcement of points of obsolete Ritual, and intimated an inclination towards the Bishop of Peterborough's "neutral zone." Notwithstanding the quotations read by Mr. Cross he was of opinion that the Government ought to have taken up the question, and he therefore pressed the Prime Minister to say whether the Government would pass this Bill, or bring in one of their own.

Mr. Talbot opposed the Bill, though he offered to be content with the compromise that it should not be enforced until 1876. Convocation, he urged, ought to be consulted, and he denied that the Bill, as it stood, had ever been accepted by the Bishops.

Lord Sandon read extracts to show that the object of the Ritualists is to break the contract between Church and State, and with this design the High Church, he believed, had no sympathy. In order that any such design might be defeated he warmly supported the Bill, and in reference to consulting Convocation he urged that Parliament had done more for reform of the Church than all the Church Assemblies in the world.

Mr. Richard enlarged on the divisions in the Church and expressed a doubt whether this Bill would touch the core of the mischief. It dealt only with Ritual, and passed over the doctrines of which the ceremonies were symbols. He argued, too, in favour of congregationalism as opposed to uniformity, and warned the Church that the only escape from her difficulty was Disestablishment.

Mr. Walpole contended that some legislation was necessary at the present moment, and showed how great an improvement in procedure this Bill effects. He sympathized with the suggestion that Parliament should wait until Convocation had settled the Rubrics, but, unfortunately, the subject had already been referred to Convocation and nothing had been done. If the Bill were not passed, Mr. Walpole was of opinion that the controversies in the Church would be more bitter than before, and might end in Disestablishment.

Mr. Goschen also supported the Bill, which he regarded as a deliberate attempt to enforce the law of the Church, and to repress mutiny against the authority of the Bishops and of the State. Dealing with the objections raised by Mr. Gladstone, he asserted that no difficulty need arise from enforcing the Bill all round—congregations need not be afraid of hymns being proscribed, and rather than sanction the practices of Ritualism the Broad Church clergy would not object to the reading of the Athanasian Creed. It was quite unlikely that the powers of the Bill would be used for mere purposes of mischief, and in like manner he made light of the risk of secession. The extreme clergy would meet with no support from the Liberal party, if they came asking to have the knot cut by Disestablishment, and he anticipated that they would choose the alternative of submission to the law.

Mr. Raikes having criticized various details of the Bill,

Mr. Disraeli, who was received with cheers, said,—The Bill that is now before the House has received very different descriptions in the course of this debate. It has been described as a very small measure and as merely a measure of procedure; but, on the other hand, the right hon. gentleman opposite who spoke early in to-day's debate said it was by far the most important measure that has been before Parliament for years, and he re-echoed the opinion which had been expressed by the right hon. gentleman the member for Greenwich that a Bill referring to matters of such importance should have been brought forward by Her Majesty's Government. But if measures of this class—and it is not necessary for me at this moment to decide upon their absolute importance or the reverse—ought to be brought forward by the Government of the day, I might ask the right hon. gentleman opposite why, in 1872, he did not act upon that principle. From the passing of the Church Discipline Act until the present time a variety of measures of this character have been introduced to the notice of Parliament, and in no instance I can recall they have been brought forward by the Government. Yet during that period the right hon. gentleman must have exercised a considerable influence over the conduct of affairs, for during the whole of that time the country has been governed by a party formed from the Liberal ranks. Again, in 1872, my right hon. friend the present Secretary of State for the Home Department called the attention of the House to this very subject in a Bill which was in substance identical and in treatment very similar to the Bill before the House. The right hon. gentleman who was then chief Minister sympathized with the subject of the Bill, and encouraged by his praise the introduction of it by my right hon. friend, but he did not give it any more substantial assistance than this, and certainly he did not consider that it was the duty of the Government of the day to come forward and undertake the conduct of the measure. Nor am I inclined in any way to blame the right hon. gentleman for the course which he adopted. I am by no means sure that it is the wisest policy when you are dealing in any way with matters ecclesiastical that, as a matter of course, the measure should be adopted by the Government and introduced to the notice of the House by the responsible Ministers of the Crown. (Hear, hear.) If the prelates in the Upper House could agree upon a measure in which the discipline of the Church was concerned, and send it down to this House supported almost unanimously by the Upper House of Parliament, I think, at the first glance, there would be a better prospect of such a measure being successful than if it were brought forward by a Government—no matter from which side it might be drawn—which, with the utmost patience and the greatest exertion, could hardly prevent the Bill from being introduced to Parliament with the form and aspect of a party measure. (Hear.) What is the object of the Bill which we are now considering, I will at first say what I consider is not the object of it. It is not the object of this Bill to attach any of the legitimate parties in the Church. (Cheers.) Were it so I certainly should not have facilitated the discussion of its merits in this House. (Hear, hear.) I look upon the existence of parties in the Church as a necessary and beneficial consequence. They have always existed even from Apostolic times. They are a natural development of the religious sentiment in man, and they represent fairly the different conclusions at which, upon subjects that are the most precious to him, the mind of man arrives. (Hear, hear.) Ceremony, enthusiasm, and free speculation are the characteristics of the three great parties in the Church, some of which have now modern names, and which the world is too apt to imagine are in their character original. The truth is that they have always existed in different forms or under different titles. Whether they are called High Church or Low Church or Broad Church, they bear witness in their legitimate bounds to the activity of the religious mind of the nation, and in the course of our history this country is deeply indebted to the exertions and the energy of all those parties. (Cheers.) The High Church party, totally irrespective of its religious sentiment, fills a noble page in the history of this country, for it has vindicated the liberties of this country in a memorable manner. (Cheers.) No language can describe the benefits which the country has experienced from the exertion of the Evangelical school at the commencement of this century (hear, hear), and I do not think it is the case that the learned and highly disciplined clergy of the Church at the present day are afraid of speculative thought or are appalled by the discoveries of science. (Hear, hear.) I hold that all these schools of religious thought can pursue their instincts consistently with a faithful adherence to the principle and practices of the Reformation as exhibited and represented in its fairest and most complete form in the Church of England. (Cheers.) I must ask myself what is the real object of this Bill, and I will not attempt to conceal my impression upon it. I do not think that our ability to arrive at a wise decision to-day will be at all assisted by an elaborate dissertation on the subject-matter of it. I take the object of this Bill, whose powers, if it be enacted will be applied and extended impartially to all subjects of Her Majesty, to be this—to put down Ritualism. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman the member for Greenwich says he does not know what Ritualism is, but there I think the right hon. gentleman is in an isolated position. (Cheers and laughter.) That ignorance is not shared by the House of Commons or by the country. (Hear hear.) What the House and the country understand by Ritualism is practices in the Church to which they are not used, but which they believe are symbolic of doctrines which are most uncompromisingly expressed and acknowledged by writers of that school. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, I think there can be no mistake among practical men as to what is meant when we say that it is our desire to discourage ritualism; and while upon that subject, I must express my regret that the House was not as full as it is at this moment when the hon. member for Berkshire addressed to it a most able speech, supported by ample evidence of a most instructive kind. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman the member for Greenwich the other night said he was much surprised on returning to the House after being for some time absent to find Parliament very much excited upon Church and religious questions; and, further, the right hon. gentleman taunted the occupants of this bench and the Conservative party generally for the great disappointment which he believed would be felt at such a result, it having been held out to the country that there was now to be a tranquil time, and that the attention of Parliament was no longer to be absorbed by discussions and considerations of such a character. But I do not think that as far as I am individually concerned the taunt was deserved or was just. (Cheers.) I can say most sincerely that I have never addressed any body of my countrymen for the last three years without having taken the opportunity of intimating to them that a great change was occurring in the politics of the world, that it would be well to prepare for that change, and that it was impossible for them to conceal from ourselves that the great struggle between the temporal and spiritual power which had stamped such indelible features upon the history of the past was re-(Hear, hear.) I never spoke upon at any time to excite passion, nor did I seek in any way to direct those subjects with such feelings in the minds of those I addressed. I spoke upon a matter which it was difficult for the million immediately to apprehend, and therefore it was not a topic introduced in order to create political excitement. (Hear.) I spoke from strong conviction and I say that I wished to direct from a sense of duty what I could to the consideration the people, called to it as far as they possessed it was so deeply interested in the question. (Hear, hear.) I said then that of the country. (Hear, of the very utmost importance, and I still do so now of the time when I addressed a large body of my countrymen as lately as two years ago, looking to what is now looking to what is going on in Europe, looked upon the great struggle between the temporal and spiritual power which many in this House are taking by those changes and possible disasters which were aware, that in the distance which must to a certain extent may await Europe, and England, it would be wise for us sympathetically affected as of the Reformation, believed to rally on the broad basis principles were never so convincing as I do that thinly represented as by the Church policy and so powerful without the learning, authority, of England, and those of that Church they would be wealth, and independent into nothing. (Hear, hear.) I do this time have dwindled that the taunt of the preacher has not, therefore, supposed, so far as I am concerned, I am gentleman is one to fly I have looked forward, not without Habe. But I confess hesitation, to the discussion which now deep regret and apprehension much more occupy our time in occupy us, and what that sense of responsibility to which the future, and with its open to the vast consequences in any man whose mind is I have carefully considered volved cannot be cussion. It is a Bill—to use a the Bill under debate just availed myself—to put phrase of which I The right hon gentleman opposite down Ritualism. what Ritualism means, but I site does not know and writings which, combined have adverted to act the people of England to arrive at together, have assisted subject. I wish, I may add most a conclusion on should understand, that if I make sincerely that all the dogmas and ceremonies which the slightest allusion English Ritualists I do not desire are promulgated by which could offend the conviction to make a single of them in this House. Whether those doctrines of any gentleman have been extracted from authoritative writings by trines which were Berkshire are or are not adopted by the hon. member could by members of the Roman Catholic them, as doctrines held to treat them with reverence. What Church, I am prepared should be held by the ministers of I object to is that they enter that Church make a solemn a Church who when tion (hear) that they will not only re-compact with the near.) The false position in which we ject them. (Hear, a very small but a most able and have been placed body who call themselves clergymen powerfully organized England is one which is unintelligible to of the Church of Eng of which, in my opinion, we ought the country, and (hear.) The proposition before us is a to get rid. (Hear separate one. It is but a measure of promoderate and temperate to look upon it as a Bill simple cedure and I am professing nothing more than that in its character, and in its clauses. In considering the which may be brought take with respect to it, I have course which we House very recently with the motives had to trouble the Government to afford facilities for the which induced believe the course which we have deemed second reading to take with respect to it was one which it is to be careful to avoid, and which was demanded of us by wayward duty to the House and the country. As far as my contract with the House is concerned, I have fulfilled it (hear, hear.) Had not the right hon. gentleman the member for Greenwich taken the step which he has taken, her hild have left it to the sense of the House to express I shall as to the further progress of the measure. The right itself gentleman adopted the course which he deemed right; honestly do not wish to advert further to that point on the but at occasion, because he cannot enter again into this present, and I shrink from taking any advantage which that debate may afford. But the right hon. gentleman circumstance the table propositions with respect to which I have an observation now to make, but that, if carried, it have no observation that he should introduce a Bill. Whether will be necessary to proceed or not it is, perhaps, premature ther they will be carried that point I may have my own opinions to anticipate. It would, I think, be impertinent on nion (a laugh); but that resolutions brought forward by my part to conclude members of our body would not be such the most eminent Hear," and a laugh) I could not, therecessful. ("Hear, hear the right hon. gentleman the opportune, hesitate to suggest. By fixing the Committee for Friday with which have the House the means of deciding on day next I the, but it would be presumptuous on my part these resolutions what may be their fate. I must, however, to contend have given the subject my most anxious consay thereconsideration, probably, than sideration given to any question which has occupied my attention during the many long years of my political life—and that I have more and more, especially within the last few days, been of opinion that it would be highly desirable that this question should be settled during the present Session. (Cheers.) I shrink, I must say, from the religious and ecclesiastical agitation which I see before us and the fanaticism of our neglecting to fulfill what I consequence considered to be our duty think may be—(hear, hear)—to pass a measure in the present instance moderate, I believe, in its scope, sure temperate and mild in its conception. If we refuse as I know it to be so it is essentially conciliatory, to pass this Bill, which upon to contend with far we may find ourselves called to apply as a remedy greater difficulties, and obliged to stringent—measures of a more of a character far more to associate with those character which one does not wish with sides of the House sentiments which hon. members on both of good will equally honour and appreciate—sentiments religious towards our neighbours with regard to those (hear, opinions which they may respect and revere. hear.) I have announced that so far as I am concerned for and I am speaking for myself only, but strongly myself (hear, hear)—the House will have on Friday the opportunity of deciding on the resolutions and the possible Bill of the right hon. gentleman. My opinions on the resolutions have been expressed already, and it is not necessary for me to repeat them; but to those resolutions, I repeat, I shall give an uncompromising opposition. If they are unsuccessful, so far as I am concerned—believing that it is for the advantage of the Church, and certainly for the welfare of the country, that we should, if possible, apply a remedy without loss of time to an evil now universally acknowledged by all parties and all schools of religious thought in this House—I shall press that, by the assistance of the House, the learned Recorder may have the opportunity of carrying the Bill he has introduced. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Hussey Vivian appealed to Mr. Gladstone to withdraw his Resolutions, which, it was plain, would not obtain the support of 20 members on his own side. To press them might defeat the Bill, which had in its favour an unanimity of feeling he had never seen surpassed.

Mr. E. Hubbard made some observations, and after Mr. R. Gurney had replied, the amendment was negatived, and the Second Reading was carried without a division.

The House adjourned at 10 minutes to 7 o'clock.

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The quantities stated in the Schedule show the estimated consumption for one Trooping Season on board the five Indian Troopships.

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Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Provisions for the Indian Troop Service."

E. GILES,

Officiating Resident Transport Officer.

H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, Transport Office, 8th July 1874.

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